Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXXVII No. 31 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1955 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Canadian Railroads

"Canadian railroads are displaying all the ominous symptoms of a business going broke," says Fred Bodsworth in the current issue of Maclean's magazine.

"Last year," he reports, "about fifteen out of Canada's thirty-one railway companies lost money. In the past quarter century, twenty-one Canadian railroads have gone broke. Our biggest railway, the government-owned Canadian National system, ran up a deficit of twenty-nine million dollars in 1954; only twice in the past fifteen years has its deficit been bigger."

Bodsworth quotes J. L. McDougall, Queen's University professor of commerce and an authority on transportation, as remarking: "We are trying to maintain a government-regulated system of paying for railway services that have become obsolete. It is a system that was designed for the monopoly era of railroading when railways had no competition in the land-transport business. But now the railways have competition . . . and the freight rate structure that worked fine during monopoly days had been knocked completely haywire . . ."

"Railway economists," says Bodsworth, "claim that half of all freight is carried at below cost, a quarter at cost, and a quarter at a profit. Thus the top twenty-five percent, most manufactured goods, must subsidize everything else and also provide the railways with any profit they derive."

The only serious freight-hauling competition facing railways as yet is from trucks, Bodsworth finds. Even so, the trouble the trucks are causing the railways is far out of proportion to the amount of business they're taking away. The Maclean's article continues: 'Actually trucks are carrying less than ten percent of combined road-rail freight traffic," says W. G. Scott, economist for the Railway Association of Canada. "But it's the best-paying freight, and for that ten percent of the work they are pocketing twenty-five percent of the nation's land freight revenues."

The truckers insist the railways are doing better than they will admit. "The railways aren't going broke," argues John Magee, secretary of the Canadian Trucking Associations. "The CNR makes a profit every year on its actual railway operations. But they usually report a deficit because the profit isn't sufficient to pay the interest charges on their debt."

Magee insists the debt shouldn't be there. "It is composed mostly of debts that failing railways brought with them into the CNR when CNR was formed in 1923. In any normal business those debts would have been written down through bankruptcy proceedings . . ."

In the fight to help offset growing competition, says Bodsworth, the railways are fighting back strongly with improved services and operating economies wherever they can implement them. Two years ago, he reports, Canadian railroad, were about one quarter dieselized; today dieselization of locomotives in more than half completed, and is another few years the steam engine will be a museum piece

"All told, the two railways have forked out close to one hundred million dollars to put their streamliners into service," the Maclean's writer continues, "and it looks like the gamble is going to pay off, for within a few weeks of the maiden runs the new passenger trains were booked up heavily with reservations into late summer, in the biggest upsurge in transcontinental passenger business since the war."

But in spite of this Bodsworth adds, "railway officials have no delusions about the streamliners being a cure-all for their economic ills. They expect to keep right on losing money on passenger service."

Alberta Safety Council

More than 85 cities, towns, villages and other centres in Alberta are co-operating in the Courtesy Driving campaign, according to officials of the Alberta Safety Council. The province-wide campaign is for a month's duration.

Many thousands of bumper stickers, pamphlets on the Code of the Road, and other material to assist local organizations in promoting the campaign have been sent out from ASC headquarters in Edmonton.

Some towns are waiting for local events in order to co-ordinate their programs. These include rural fairs, car bingos and such like.

The Vermilion and Vegreville Boards of Trade are sponsoring the campaigns at their fairs. In Wainwright, Mayor J. D. Wallace and secretary-treasurer J. G. Middlemass are giving the drive their full support and co-operation. The campaign will be tied in with a service club bingo to increase interest

In different parts of the province, the Junior Chambers of Commerce are giving their effective and enthusiastic support to this movement to reduce accidents. This is the case in Camrose for example

Throughout southern Alberta, there is splendid co-operation, according to reports received at headquarters. In Lethbridge and Drumheller, the Junior Chambers are giving valuable support to the campaign. In Medicine Hat, the local Safety Council branch is working in co-operation with the Teen Age Club.

The Fort Macleod Board of Trade is also giving its support, while at Brooks the Boy Scouts are doing all they can to promote safer driving.

Paul Lawrence, of Edmonton, safety director for the ASC, and Robert Hume, supervisor for the southern Alberta area, are obtaining full reports on the progress of the campaign. A questionnaire will be sent to all towns which were supplied with material in order to ascertain the progress of the local campaigns.

In sponsoring the campaign the Safety Council draws special attention to these seven rules of the road, which mean saving lives and are observed by courteous drivers:

1. Share the road by driving in the proper lane.
2. Allow ample clearance when passing.
3. Yield the right of way to other drivers and to pedestrians.
4. Give proper signals for turns and stops.
5. Dim headlights when meeting or following vehicles.
6. Respect traffic laws, signs, signals and road markings.
7. Adjust driving to road, traffic and weather conditions

Calgary Horticultural Society

The first Alberta Horticultural Show, in conjunction with the 48th Annual Show of the Calgary Horticultural Society and its Affiliates, will be held in "The Corral", Calgary, August 26th and 27th.

In addition to competitive classes, displays will be made by the Parks Departments of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and many Commercial Firms will have decorative displays. Prize Lists may be had on application to the Secretary, Miss E. Irene Smith, 121 12th Avenue N. W. Calgary.

Gardeners from every part of the province are requested to enter the competitions.

Avert Chills and Colds

Changing wet bathing clothes to dry ones will help to avert chills and a summer cold. It is also a good idea to avoid people who cough and sneeze without covering nose and mouth with a disposable tissue.

Neighborhood News

Mrs. Raye Sweepe has been a patient in Hanna Hospital for the last week, being treated for a severe case of food poisoning.

* * *

Henry Swainston had the misfortune to get his right hand caught in a grain loader. No bones were broken, but it is painfully smashed. Dr. Laing, of Hanna, is giving him treatment.

* * *

George Cammidge, of Calgary, is at present visiting with his son and family.

* * *

The new house, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nelson are building, is coming along nicely.

* * *

Miss Grey and Miss Sakaline, held summer Bible school at Farrell Lake school last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Frank Trout drove by car to Creston, B.C., for several days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Walters, who have a fruit farm, and are busy with strawberries and raspberries.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sverdahl and family, were Hanna visitors last Saturday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Atkinson and boys, drove to Drumheller on the 28 h to hear Wilf Carter and daughters perform.

* * *

Mrs. Gertie Hands returned from Edmonton last week, and is a guest at the home of her son, Orval Hands and family

* * *

Ernie Hall is at work on a new house, with excellent assistance.

* * *

Mirle Swainston spent a week visiting at home recently, before returning to Esteven, Sask., where she is employed.

* * *

Mrs. Colleen Goronuk, of the R.C.A.F., Edmonton, spent last week end visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dahl and family.

* * *

Mrs. Emmy Shand visited her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ken. Stewart, of Warden, last Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Ridley left last Sunday for Stettler to attend the centennial celebration to take place there from the first to the third inst.

* * *

Mrs. Ericka Wiedwald had a second dose of hail last week, this time being more severe than the first storm, doing quite a lot of damage to crops and gardens.

It's Salad Time

Any time is salad time—spring, summer, fall or winter, salads add their crisp goodness to meals. What better time than National Salad Week to add variety to the old stand by—potato salad and cold cuts, suggests Miss Joyce Lewis, Nutritionist with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Try adding grated raw carrot to your potato salad. Its as good as it is colorful. A bit of diced young tender cucumber with the skin left on also adds attractive color and flavor. (yes, cucumber skin is safe and good to eat despite what Grandma may think). Slices of cucumber with the skin fluted give a particularly enticing look to your salad To flute the skins draw the prongs of a fork deeply lengthwise down the cucumber to make parallel grooves all the way around. Now slice.

Do toss all salads, including potato salad, together lightly and don't pack into the salad bowl. Marinate potatoes, and other cooked vegetables too, with French dressing for an hour or two before combining with other ingredients. Keep them all cold. Try tossing a few salad greens right in with the potatoes just before serving. Tender young leaves of spinach are particularly good to use in this way.

Your District Home Economist has copies of the bulletin called "The Salad Bowl" for homemakers interested in this topic

Winter Wheat

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

J. E. ANDREWS, Cerealist

Winter wheat has many advantages as a crop for Southern Alberta, but there are many hazards to its production. The most important of these hazards are winterkilling and disease infection. However, much can be done to reduce these hazards by using winterhardy varieties and the most suitable cultural practices.

The best varieties for Alberta are Kharkov 22 M.C. and Yogo. They are the most winterhardy of the available varieties Both are bearded and about equal in yielding ability. Kharkov is slightly stronger in the straw but has a slightly greater tendency to shatter than Yogo These varieties will survive the winter best if seeded into a firm seed bed at as shallow a depth as possible with due consideration to moisture.

Date of seeding is very important for winter wheat. The best time of seeding in Southern Alberta is during the first two weeks of September. Earlier seeding greatly increases the chances of severe loss due to Streak Mosaic and Rootrot. If grasshoppers are abundant they may cause severe damage to early-seeded fall wheat. Late September seeding is fairly satisfactory except that the yield will usually be reduced from that of the early September seeding. With progressively later dates of seeding there is an accompanying marked reduction in yield and increased tendency to winter-kill since the plants do not make adequate fall growth.

Where cutworms and grasshoppers are a problem, it is advisable to delay working the land and seeding until September 15. Volunteer wheat, which may be a source of the Streak Mosaic virus, should be destroyed by cultivation prior to seeding.

Although general recommendations for winter wheat production may be made, these often must be modified to suit particular problems of specific years, areas and even farms. It is best that farmers understand the principles involved in combatting the various hazards of winter wheat production. Then they may adjust their practices to best suit the conditions which exist. More detailed information of specific problems may be obtained from the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge.

Cooling of Milk and Cream

Food spoiling bacteria, like people, prefer good substantial food like dairy products. To enjoy this food they meet by the thousands when conditions are favorable. One of the important conditions is moderate temperatures—bacteria are killed outright by heat and most of them are stopped in their tracks by cold.

The dairy farmer can most effectively use, right in his own back yard, the "cold" method of preventing bacterial growth in his milk and cream. First sanitation methods must be germ proof and the fight against subsequent bacterial growth must be continued by cooling the milk or cream quickly to at least 50 degrees F., and lower if possible. If the temperature can be lowered to 40 degrees F., so much the better. Cold stops product spoilage by preventing bacteria from doing their work. Medium temperatures are not good enough if high quality is to be maintained.

For those who can use mechanical refrigeration the problem is simple. Various types of modern refrigeration units using the cold wall cooling and storage unit, or agitating chillers in various forms for tank chilling are now available. Farm bulk coolers where milk is chilled immediately after milking and held at the controlled temperature are proving themselves right in this province.

On farms where mechanical refrigeration is not available the standard method of prompt and effective cooling by means of a cold water supply is still workable. The important feature is prompt cooling, advises Mr. Leo Silcox of Alberta's Dairy Branch. One of the most convenient and useful means of effecting this prompt chilling, advises Mr. Silcox, is by using a cooling tank between the well pump and the stock trough. In this, cold water direct from the well is directed to the bottom of one end of the tank. The overflow to the stock trough is at the top of the other end. Plans for such a cooling tank are available at the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or information concerning these tanks may be secured from your local dairy inspector.

Insects Attacking Spruce Trees

Recent reports from central and northern parts of the province indicate that damage is still being done to spruce trees by insects. Bill Lobay, Supervisor of Pest Control with the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has examined a number of spruce hedges and shelterbelts. He reports that aphids, spruce spider mites, and spruce sawflies appear to be the main culprits.

A heavy infestation of insects over a number of years can do serious damage to the valuable trees or even kill them. It is therefore, very important to control these pests as soon as they appear.

There are several insecticides on the market today which are very effective in killing these insects.

For spruce spider mite and aphids, malathion is recommended over other materials listed as it will kill both insects. Aramite spray (15% Aramite wettable powder at a rate of 5 pounds per 100 gallons of water) is effective on spider mites. Nicotine sulphate will do a good job when aphids alone are present. Use enough spray material only to the point of run-off.

Two precautions must be followed. Remember that insecticides are poisonous to humans. Always follow faithfully the directions on the labels of the containers.

If the sprayer has been used with 2,4-D, all traces of this weed killer must be removed as even a trace of this chemical can damage some trees. Use household ammonia to clean the sprayer and rinse several times.

Canadian Teachers Visit Edinburgh

Eleven Canadian teachers who have been teaching in Scottish schools for the last year under the Anglo-Canadian Exchange Scheme, paid an official visit to Edinburgh recently. The Canadians, with teachers from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, met representatives of the Educational Institute of Scotland—a professional organization which represents 28,000 of Scotland's 34,000 teachers.

SUMMER DRAMA



A full week of dramatic entertainment on CBC-TV and radio network lies ahead for viewers and listeners this summer. Among the top drama programs in July and August are, Summer Fallow, Monday night on radio; Tuesday night on television, CBC Theatre; CBC Wednesday Night; On Camera, television on Saturday night, and the Sunday night show, Summer Stage.

APHID INFESTATION

Mr. Joe Gurba, Alberta's Assistant Supervisor of Crop Protection, reports that the present infestations of corn leaf aphids in Alberta is the earliest and most serious in the history of the province. English grain aphids have been known in Alberta before, but it is the fall seeded wheat, rye and cover crops that are usually hit. Never before have the spring crops been attacked to this extent. Mr. Gurba goes on to point out that the amount of rain over most of the province just recently will aid in the control. The rain will hold back the rapid rate of increase in the population, and some of the tiny insects will be washed to the ground.

A distinction must be made between grain that is headed out and that which is not. While aphids will attack anything succulent and juicy they prefer the tender late seeded crops. The more advanced crops, that is, those in the headed-out stage, should not be so seriously damaged.

The recommended spray material is Malathion emulsifiable concentrate. This chemical is now available at major points throughout the province. Ten ounces of actual malathion per acre should be used in a minimum of ten gallons of water. District Agriculturists and Field Supervisors will advise where to get Malathion if farmers are unable to obtain supplies locally.

Rust Less Extensive

Rust development in western Canada is much less extensive than last year. In Manitoba it is being restricted by the large acreage sown to rust resistant varieties, Selkirk and Lee. The Saskatchewan crop, however, is late and considerable leaf rust may develop before harvest but it should not be nearly as extensive as last year.

Karl Marx was a German by birth, a Jew by extraction, and a Protestant by faith.

READING BARGAINS THAT SAVE YOU Big Money

THIS NEWSPAPER FOR ONE FULL YEAR, WITH . . .

OFFER No. 1
2 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$3.25

OFFER No. 2
3 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$3.75

OFFER No. 3
1 MAGAZINE FROM GROUP A
2 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$4.75

OFFER No. 4
4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP B
$4.25

Mark an "X" before magazines desired and enclose list with order.

GROUP A

Magazine	Term
☐ Redbook Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ Coronet	1 Yr.
☐ Chatelaine	2 Yrs.
☐ Magazine Digest	1 Yr.
☐ McCall's Magazine	1 Yr.
☐ True Story	1 Yr.
☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens	1 Yr.
☐ Popular Science	1 Yr.
☐ Sports Afield	1 Yr.
☐ Photoplay	1 Yr.
☐ Modern Screen	1 Yr.
☐ Parents' Magazine	1 Yr.

GROUP B

Magazine	Term
☐ Maclean's Magazine (12 issues)	6 Mos.
☐ Canadian Home Journal	1 Yr.
☐ New Liberty	1 Yr.
☐ Family Herald & Weekly Star	1 Yr.
☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer	1 Yr.
☐ Country Guide	2 Yrs.
☐ Western Producer	1 Yr.
☐ Health (6 issues)	1 Yr.
☐ Saskatchewan Farmer	2 Yrs.
☐ Western Farm Leader	1 Yr.
☐ Canada Poultryman	2 Yrs.
☐ True Experiences	1 Yr.

MORE REAL BUYS
Any Magazine Listed Below And This Newspaper, Both For The Price Shown!
Mark an "X" before magazines desired and enclose list with order

Magazine	Price	Magazine	Price
☐ Saturday Night (Weekly)	$4.60	☐ Screen Stories	$3.25
☐ Maclean's Magazine (24 issues)	3.60	☐ U.S. Camera Magazine	4.10
☐ American Magazine	4.10	☐ Inside Detective	3.35
☐ Chatelaine	2.90	☐ Cosmopolitan Magazine	4.10
☐ Everybody's Digest	3.90	☐ Woman's Home Companion	3.85
☐ Hunting & Fishing in Canada	3.60	☐ Christian Herald	4.10
☐ Child Life	3.95	☐ McCall's Magazine	3.40
☐ Flower Grower	3.75	☐ True Story	3.25
☐ Redbook Magazine	3.90	☐ Parents' Magazine	3.60
☐ Collier's Weekly	5.60	☐ American Girl	3.95
☐ Humpty Dumpty's Magazine	3.75	☐ Open Road for Boys	4.10
☐ Outdoor Life	3.75	☐ Children's Digest	3.60

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINES 1 YEAR, UNLESS TERM SHOWN

ALL OFFERS ARE GUARANTEED

FILL IN AND MAIL TODAY!

Please allow 4 to 6 Weeks for First Copies of Magazine to Arrive

CHECK MAGAZINES DESIRED AND ENCLOSE WITH COUPON

Gentlemen: I enclose $............ Please send me the offer checked, with a year's subscription to your newspaper.

Name..........

Street or R.R..........

Post Office..........

Human being not necessarily dead when taken from water

It has been noted as curious that in some cases where victims have been under water for only a short time, death has often occurred in spite of artificial respiration, while in the case of other victims under the water for a longer time, life has been restored. It has also been noted by many physicians that in many drowning cases post mortem examination has failed to discover water in the victim's lungs.

In a series of investigations carried on in 1938 by the late Sir Frederick Banting and associates, in co-operation with the Health League of Canada, the reason for these anomalies was found. In a large proportion of cases of apparent drowning the actual cause of death is not drowning, but suffocation. A spasm of the larynx prevents either water or air from entering the lungs, and the result, although there is no water in the lungs, is death, just the same.

The closure of the larynx is in the first place protective. The aperture of the larynx closes when one takes a drink of water, or tea—to prevent the fluid going down the wrong way—into the lungs instead of into the stomach. In drowning cases, the closing of the larynx has the same objective. But as the victim becomes unconscious, the larynx often fails to open again as it does after you have swallowed your drink of water or tea.

An essential in the revival of apparently drowned persons is to make sure that the air passages are free. The rhythmic application of artificial respiration should result in the audible passage of air in and out—listen for it. A doctor, of course, can make sure with his stethoscope.

Delay can be fatal

Even a few minutes delay in applying artificial respiration to apparently drowned persons may make all the difference between success and failure — life and death.

The air passages must be clear. There must be no let-up in the continuous, rhythmic application of pressure and release (say 15 times to the minute).

In suitable cases artificial respiration should be kept up for hours, until success is achieved, or rigor mortis sets in.

A human being is not necessarily dead because he has been under water for a few minutes. Even if in the water for half an hour or possibly longer, life may still be present. While there's life, there's hope.

To further interest in prevention of death by drowning, readers are asked to send any true experiences they may have had, either as a participant or a bystander, in any drowning cases, to The Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto.

WHAT TO DO . . .

To protect your hearing

It goes almost without saying that hearing is one of our most precious possessions. Through our eyes and ears we receive 95 percent of our impressions. Thus it is extremely important that great care be taken with the ear, an extremely delicate structure.

St. John Ambulance says that ear trouble of any nature should be reported to the doctor because the ear can easily suffer permanent damage and ear infections can have serious consequences. Discharge from the ears, tenderness, pain or swelling in or behind the ears, or redness in the throat may indicate ear trouble and should be investigated by a doctor.

Modern drugs have been most effective in checking infections so that with early treatment by the doctor most ear infections can be cleaned up easily.

Although it's commonly done, a discharging ear should never be plugged. A thin gauze strip may be placed loosely in the ear to promote drainage and the surrounding skin should be protected from the discharge with a thin coating of vaseline or oil.

Never apply heat to an aching ear without a doctor's orders because there is a danger of rupturing the ear drum.

An insect buzzing in the ear channel is one of the most annoying things that can happen to anyone. Never try to poke the insect out with a matchstick or anything similar. Fill the ear with oil or insert a few drops of surgical spirit and the insect will float and may be removed.

All other foreign bodies that get in the ear should be left there for a doctor to remove. In the case of a child, to prevent self-injury it may be necessary to tie the arms of the body.

New vitamin 'T' aids appetite

A new vitamin may be on the horizon—of particular importance to parents of premature infants and children suffering from nutritional disease. It has been named vitamin T, and is described as resembling vitamin B-12, folic acid (another B vitamin) and the lactobacillus factor (a growth that is involved in curdling of milk) and other nutritional elements.

Premature babies without interest in food began to eat and gain when vitamin T was added to their diet, and the same reaction occurred with babies suffering from coeliac disease.

Drive With Care!





RIGHT! . . . with your purchase of the large economy size 16 oz. bottle of KAYO KETTLE KLEENER, a guaranteed Fairview Chemical Co. Ltd., product that keeps all electric and other kettles free from scale deposit quickly and simply, you receive, ABSOLUTELY FREE, a regular sized can of KAYO OVEN KLEENER, a guaranteed time-tested chemical formula that keeps all types of ovens clean the modern way. Your local electrical, hardware or grocery merchant has this money-saving offer on his shelves now, visit his store soon. If not available locally, order direct from Fairview Chemical Co. Ltd. Price 90c postpaid.

Fairview CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1919
1355 ST. JOHN STREET, REGINA, SASK.

The week in Britain

Diabetes congress

Four representatives from Canada—among them Dr. Charles Best—are expected to attend the International Diabetes Congress to be held at Cambridge from July 4 to July 8. They are Professor R. E. Haist of the University of Toronto, Mrs. G. E. Muttart of Edmonton and Dr. E. Gray, a Canadian living in Hong Kong. This Congress is the first of its kind ever to be held in the United Kingdom.

In Scotland

Four young farmers from Ontario, two men and two women, were officially received at the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show in Edinburgh recently, by the Under Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Neill MacPherson. The visitors from Canada left Scotland for a visit to England on June 28.

1851 Scholarship

A Canadian has been awarded a scholarship for Physical Chemistry at Oxford, it was announced in London recently by the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. He is Mr. G. A. Freeman of Saskatchewan, one of several from the Commonwealth who will be able to study in the U.K. during the forthcoming academic year under the scheme. Other recipients of awards are from Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and Northern Ireland.

Air cadet exchange

Twenty-five British air cadets are expected to arrive in Canada next month under the Anglo-Canadian Exchange Scheme. The cadets will spend three months in Canada visiting Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. They will also see Niagara Falls and Algonquin Park and camp out with Canadian air cadets.

Home Workshop



Either solid stock or marine plywood may be used for the bottom and sides of this combination sand box and wading pool. Youngsters are delighted with the jolly whale at each end, for which tracing outlines and color chart are given on the pattern. A feature of this design is that the top may be raised and lowered by simply releasing the thumb screws. This feature is provided to keep birds out of the sand box and stray dogs out of the pool on hot afternoons when junior is taking his nap. Everything is complete on pattern 306, price 35c. This pattern 306 is included with the Outdoor Play Equipment packet of five standard size patterns at $1.50 postpaid.



What could be handier than this combination chair and step-stool for watching television, climbing into bed and using the grown-ups' lavatory. It is light for junior to carry about and well balanced for safety. By using a pattern for tracing the saw lines for the curves directly to the wood this useful project is quick and easy to make. The assembling directions are shown on the pattern with large 3-dimensional sketches. It is made entirely of wood except for a few small nails. Price of this pattern is 35c. There is also available for $1.50 the Children's Furniture packet of five standard size patterns for bunk beds, wardrobe, lamps and small chairs.

Address order to:-

Department P.P.L.,
Home Workshop Pattern Service,
4433 West Fifth Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

SEIZURE

The word epilepsy comes from the Greek and means "seizure." Because the average person knows very little about this ailment, the majority of epileptics may not receive the medical and social care they need to allow them to live relatively normal lives. Anyone who is present during an epileptic's seizure should allow the patient to lie flat, giving him no stimulants of any kind. An object such as a pencil wrapped in a clean tissue or handkerchief should be placed between his teeth to prevent him from biting his tongue or lips. If the person is known to be epileptic, it is not necessary to send for a doctor.

Sunlight is about 618,000 times as bright as the light of the full moon. 3150

:-: APPETIZING RECIPES :-:



Rich Golden Coins, with a buttery flavor, make tempting tea-time fare. Decorate them with red or green cherry slices

GOLDEN COINS

- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup icing or brown sugar
- 2½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon almond flavouring
- ½ teaspoon salt

Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, blending well between additions. Add flavouring.

Sift flour, measure; add salt, and sift once more. Stir into butter mixture. Mix well, using electric beater or light beating motion with spoon.

Press mixture into long, smooth rolls, about two inches in diameter. Wrap each in wax paper and chill in refrigerator overnight or several hours, until stiff.

Cut in thin slices, place slices slightly apart on ungreased cookie sheet.

Bake in moderately hot oven, 350 to 400 degrees F., 8-10 minutes until golden brown. These cookies are dainty if decorated with red or green cherry slices. Makes about 5 dozen cookies.

Junior Art Exhibition opens Nov. 9

REGINA. — The Saskatchewan Arts Board is again sponsoring a Junior Art Exhibition opening on Wednesday, November 9, at the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery in Regina, according to Miss Norah McCullough, Saskatchewan Arts Board secretary. This will be the fourth exhibition of its kind to be held in the province.

Miss McCullough requests art teachers of schools, principals, and all those interested in the encouragement of art education to especially take note of this fall exhibition.

Teachers are asked to retain students' work for submission to this Junior Art Exhibition, since it had not been possible to have printed notices circulated before the end of the school term, Miss McCullough said. Printed notices and entry forms giving full particulars will be sent out late this September. Entries should be large in size and the student's own original work. No copies will be accepted.

The exhibition will be open to anyone, whether a student or not, from 13 to 21 years of age, complying with the regulations.

Substantial prizes are being offered for the young people sending their art efforts to the Junior Art Exhibition, Miss McCullough added. Generous awards have been contributed by a private donor and art supply dealers, and six cash purchase prizes are offered by the Saskatchewan Arts Board, amounting to approximately $200 in all.

Enquiries regarding the Junior Art Exhibition for 1955 should be directed to the Saskatchewan Arts Board, 1100 Broad Street, Regina.



HE CHUCKS WOOD—In favor of ice cream. Pet of Mrs. W. H. Fleming, Bay Village, Ohio, "Woody" will gnaw up any given quantity of the cold stuff. Perhaps he wants to become acclimated to the chilly weather he'll meet next spring as tradition's best-known weather prophet.

52,383 FARMS

There are 52,383 farms in Manitoba out of a total of 623,091 farms in Canada. The average size of Manitoba farms is 338 acres as compared with nearly 280 acres for the average Canadian farm.

The first record for travelling around the world was made by Magellan. It took him three years.

Increasing wool returns

Increasing costs of sheep operations have made it imperative that sheepmen improve their efficiency of production if they are to obtain a reasonable return for their efforts. Emphasis, according to S. B. Slen, Lethbridge Experimental Station, Canada department of Agriculture, must be placed on improving the quantity and quality of wool and lamb produced per ewe. Because of competition from synthetic fibres it is especially important that the quality of wool should be improved.

During the past few years in Western Canada approximately 70 percent of the receipts from sheep have been from lambs and 30 percent from wool. In Eastern Canada the percentage contributed by lambs has been even higher. As a result more attention has been given to selection for increased lamb production than for increased wool production. However, to obtain maximum returns from wool, emphasis also must be placed on this product.

The marketability of wools may be improved in two ways: (1) by improvement in the quantity, quality, and uniformity of wool produced from the individual sheep, and (2) by the proper preparation of wool during and after shearing.

Results from the Lethbridge Station have shown that raw fleece weight is a good index of clean wool production. It measures the combined effects of fibre fineness, staple length, and density of fibres on a given skin area. As a result, satisfactory improvement can be made on this basis. The most accurate culling can be done at shearing time by actually weighing the fleeces and marking the low-producing ewes for shipment. If this is not practical an alternative method is to handle all ewes in the fall. Those with short-stapled, off-type, or poor quality fleeces should be culled.

To insure that the wool is properly prepared in order to command top prices, the following suggestions are important. The floors in the holding pens should be slatted to keep fleeces clean prior to shearing. Sheep should be shorn on a solid board platform so that the wool also may be kept clean during the shearing. Wet tags should be removed before tying the fleece as they cause damage to the surrounding wool and consequently reduce fleece value. Strawy, burry, and chaffy fleeces are degraded. If the affected parts are removed by the producer only these parts will be degraded. Fold the fleece in such a manner that when it is rolled from breech to neck it will present a compact and attractive package to the buyer. The rolled fleece then should be tied with a paper twine prepared especially for the purpose, never with binder twine. Finally, any black sheep should be shorn after the main band and these fleeces should be packed separately.

The provision of holding pens with slatted floors may not be practical for the smaller domestic flocks. Nevertheless, all these other precautions can be observed by any flock owner.

Tests may provide strain of rust resistant wheat

WINNIPEG.—A series of tests this winter may provide Canadian farmers with a new strain of wheat resistant to all known forms of rust, according to a story by Walter Gray of The Canadian Press.

Dr. R. F. Peterson, officer in charge of the federal agriculture department's cereal breeding laboratory at the University of Manitoba, said in an interview the series of "critical" tests will climax four years of careful cross-breeding and research.

Subject of the milling and quality tests will be the kernels of wheat plants produced by crossing the quality wheats with the highly rust-resistant strain, Kenya Farmer, first brought to this country for breeding purposes from Kenya, East Africa, in 1948.

Promising variety

Although Kenya Farmer's rust-resistant features are excellent, its growing, milling and baking qualities could not meet Canadian standards. Hence the cross-breeding.

"Kenya farmer has much more promise than what we have produced before," said Dr. Peterson, whose department was responsible for the introduction of such disease-resistant wheats as Renown, Coronation, Regent, Redman and Selkirk.

Dr. Peterson said the first series of crosses with Kenya Farmer began in 1951 in the field and laboratory greenhouses.

Kenya Farmer is resistant to Race 15B-3 stem rust, and Race 29A leaf rust, two new varieties now appearing in Canada. These races attack Selkirk wheat, a strain resistant to 15B and developed by the laboratory in 1953. It was mass-distributed for the first time this year in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Dr. T. Johnson, officer in charge of the plant pathology laboratory, said new rust strains do not suddenly appear; they are always present, but when one rust strain is finally held in check by a new resistant grain, another moves in.

Record 1954 loss

Rust, which last year cost western farmers 120,000,000 bushels of grain—the greatest loss in history—originates in Mexico and southern Texas.

The tiny spores are borne by winds up the Mississippi valley to the Dakotas, across the international border, then spread through southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Little rust reaches Alberta.

A heavy rust infestation in Canada hinges on two factors: The density of rust moving up through the states and a heavy moisture content in Canadian fields.

Rust thrives on moisture; the more there is the greater the infestation. Agriculturists fear that the heavy rains this spring foretell crop losses again.

Swirling through the air the spores finally drop on grain fields and attach themselves to the young, tender shoots. Once attached, each spore produces a germ tube which moves along the plant to the nearest air hole then slides inside. The germ tube then produces a mass of fine threads which work through the plant devouring the chlorophyll. The threads finally break through the brittle skin of the plant and appear on the surface as fine, powdery rust. The process takes about 10 days.

The new rust spores are then picked up by the winds and blown along to the next field and the same process is repeated.

Dusting Costly

Chemistry has been tried in the fight against rust. Experiments following the establishment of the cereal laboratories here in 1925 showed that cereal rusts could be effectively controlled by sulphur dust applied by ground dusters or from aircraft.

"However, the cost element was a factor," said Dr. Johnson. "And there was no satisfactory method of retaining the dust on the plants. It was washed off by the first rain."

It became apparent that the most practical and economical method of rust control would be by the production of resistant varieties of grain. This reasoning was confirmed between 1936 and 1950 when Canada had no rust problem.

"But in 1950 Race 15B cropped up and we had to start all over again," said Dr. Johnson.

BE STRONG!

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift;
We have hard work to do and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not, "The days are evil. Who's to blame?"
And fold the hands and acquiesce—oh shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how long;
Faint not—fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—M. D. Babcock

Mercury is the swiftest moving of all the planets.

Yummy! Chelsea Bun Loaf

A treat you can make easily with new Active DRY Yeast

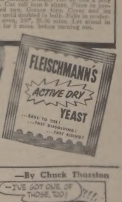
Now you have Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast, forget about the old time hazards of yeast baking! Always at hand—always full-strength and fast rising! Keep a month's supply in your cupboard! Make this delicious Chelsea Bun Loaf—cut in slices for buttering, or separate the buns.



CHELSEA BUN LOAF

Make 3 pans of buns from this one recipe — dough will keep in refrigerator for a week.

Scald ¾ c. milk, ¼ c. granulated sugar, 1½ tsps. salt and ¼ c. shortening; cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl ½ c. lukewarm water, 1 tsp. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 mins., THEN stir well. Add cooled milk mixture and stir in 1 well-beaten egg. Stir in 2 c. once-sifted bread flour; beat until smooth. Work in 2½ c. once-sifted bread flour. Knead on lightly-floured board until smooth and elastic. Cut off ⅔ of dough, knead into a smooth ball, place in greased bowl, grease top of dough, cover and store in refrigerator until wanted. Shape remaining ⅓ of dough into a smooth ball, place in greased bowl and grease top. Cover and set in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Cream 3 tbs. butter or margarine and blend in ½ c. brown sugar (lightly pressed down), 1½ tsps. ground cinnamon and 3 tbs. corn syrup; spread about ⅓ of this mixture in bottom of a greased loaf pan (4½" x 8½") and sprinkle with pecan halves. Punch down risen dough and roll out into an 8" square; loosen dough. Spread with remaining sugar mixture and sprinkle with ½ c. raisins. Loosely roll up like a jelly roll. Cut roll into 6 slices. Place in prepared pan. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 25-30 mins. Let stand in pan for 5 mins. before turning out.



Peanut Butter Pinwheel Loaf

Mix and sift into a bowl, 3 c. once-sifted pastry flour (or 2¾ c. once-sifted all-purpose flour), 5½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder, ¾ tsp. salt. Cut in finely 7 tbs. chilled shortening. Combine ⅞ c. milk and ½ tsp. vanilla. Make a well in dry ingredients and add liquids; mix lightly with a fork. Knead for 10 seconds on lightly-floured board and roll out to ½" thick rectangle, 8½" along one side. Cream together 1 tbs. butter or margarine, ¼ c. peanut butter and ½ c. lightly-packed brown sugar; sprinkle on rolled-out dough. Beginning at an 8½" edge, roll dough up like a jelly roll and place in a greased loaf pan (4½" x 8½"). Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 45 minutes. Serve hot, cut in thick slices, or cold, cut in thin slices, lightly spread with butter or margarine.



Always Dependable

PEGGY —By Chuck Thurston



Mexico City thieves' market displays stolen goods openly



Part of Mexico City's "Thieves Market"



A typical jumbled sidewalk spread

By EMIL ZUBRYN
(Written Especially for CPC)

MEXICO CITY.—Sprawled out along narrow, crowded streets not far from the Zocalo, or main square of the city, lies the famous Lagunilla, or "Thieves Market of Mexico". Here the shopper can buy anything from a nail file to an ancient locomotive, and the odds are a hundred-to-one that the merchandise is stolen.

There are, of course, a lot of legitimate dealers offering pottery, baskets, hand-made chairs and tables, yard goods, corsets, dishes, etc., but even these will have, interspersed with their legitimate wares, paintings, radios, art objects, fine old silver table services, etc., of dubious origin.

Many of the stalls or sidewalk displays have a never-ending variety of rare antiques. Chinese and Arabian carpets, antique jewelry and a thousand and one obviously valuable items indiscriminately mixed with a lot of junk merchandise including nails, screwdrivers, nuts and bolts, and so on.

Citizens of Mexico, whenever their homes are robbed and valuable objects removed, make the Sunday morning trek to the "Thieves Market" to repurchase their own property. It is a time-honored tradition and much more practical than appealing to the police.

The "Thieves Market" actually is a huge conglomeration of fences who openly deal in stolen goods. Everyone knows this, yet nothing is done about it for the dealers in second-hand wares are past masters in covering up their fencing operations. Only when a politician's or general's home is entered does a flying squad of tough army veterans descend on Lagunilla and reclaim the stolen objects without payment.

More than casual tourists who seek the unusual find their way to the "Thieves Market" in search of "bargains". There are real buys for those who know authentic objects and their values. But woe betide the trusting tourist whose knowledge of antiques and jewelry is skimpy. He is shorn like a lamb by blandly smiling vendors who tell them whatever they are buying is muy barrata (very cheap).

Shouts of barrata, barrata (bargains) vie with the deafening squawk of radios being tested, and the grinding gears of buses and trucks that inch their way along the narrow streets.

Tourist souvenir buyers find an amazing variety of goods spilled over in the stalls, or spread out on the walk on more or less white sheets. Everywhere there is a pandemonium of buying and selling and bargaining is brisk.

Here and there an outraged robbed citizen argues with explosive Latin expletives that the price asked for his favorite family heirloom is "highway robbery". The vendor indifferently says "take it or leave it" for demand is high and the disputed merchandise can be sold readily.

Antique dealers shop in the Lagunilla, beat down the prices, and then sell urns, statuary and jewelry at a three, four or 500 per cent profit in their shops.

The "Thieves Market" caters to all tastes, from the housewife with a few centavitos in her pocket shopping for cooking jars, to the prosperous, looking for antique gold or silver candelabras, old paintings, glittering crystal chandeliers, second-hand books, including valuable ancient tomes, and some excellent first editions, and so on.

For more prosaic needs, the hawkers offer cameras, radios, home furnishings, clothing, eyeglasses and even "good-as-new" false teeth.

The "Thieves Market" of Mexico is unique in the world, having much more color and variety than the "Flea Market" of Paris. It is noisy and full of movement, and an enormous amount of merchandise of the old world and the new changes hands during the Sunday morning trading.

While the "Thieves Market" does offer bargains, Mexicans enter the area with a tight grip on wallets and pocketbooks. Many an unwary tourist has found the expedition expensive indeed for light-fingered, quick pickpockets keep a special eye out for the gringos.

TRY AND STOP ME!
By BENNETT CERF

For months on end, until spotted by an official, a busy little man with a roll of music under his arm, scurried in and out of an infrequently used studio of NBC's New York headquarters. This studio boasts a fine grand piano, and it turned out that the busy little man was giving lessons on it, if you please by appointment, to small children at ten bucks a half hour. NBC ended that pronto.

• • •

A morose Broadway wolf explained his predicament to a reasonably sympathetic bartender: "Every time I meet a girl I could really go for, either she's married or I am."

• • •

A drummer applied for a room at the only hotel in town during a big convention week in June, was told he was completely out of luck. "But I requested this room way back in December," protested the drummer, "and what's more, here's your written confirmation of the reservation."

The desk clerk was not at all upset. "In December," he pointed out, "we had plenty of empty rooms!"

• • •

Approaching the school zone of a New Mexico town there's a sign warning: "Ten miles an hour! Don't kill a child." A thoughtful student has added below, "Wait for the principal!"

• • •

In an interview aboard his yacht, a big liquor magnate confided the secret of his sylph-like figure. "Every morning," he boasted, "when I wake up, regardless of what time or condition I returned the night previous, I touch my shoes 25 times. Then, sir, I get up out of bed and put them on."

• • •

The government inspector asked a Kentucky farmer: "Having any trouble this summer with insects in your corn?"

"Sure have," said the farmer, "but we just fish 'em out and drink it anyhow." 8150

Child recovers after half hour's immersion

Many people believe that artificial respiration is useless if the victim has been under water for more than a few minutes. This true story from the Health League of Canada will prove that this is not so. On July 7, 1937, a little girl fell off a raft in Carleton Place into deep water. Two boys dived 17 times before the little body was recovered. She must have been under water for a good 20 minutes.

Two electrical workers trained in artificial respiration happened to be present, and artificial respiration was started at once. The little girl breathed in 35 minutes, and ultimately recovered.

This could have been a summer tragedy. It was prevented by the timely appearance of the two electrical workers who knew how to apply artificial respiration, and had enough sense to keep it up. Tragedies through drowning can be prevented in many cases. Artificial respiration should be applied at once, and kept up continuously until either success is achieved, or rigor mortis sets in.

Alberta honors Indian chiefs

Leading chiefs of the major Indian tribes in Alberta will be honored during July when they will receive special Golden Jubilee medallions in formal ceremonies.

The Alberta Golden Jubilee Committee has announced that special ceremonies may be held at Fort Macleod, Calgary, Banff and Edmonton for the presentations. In addition, the Alberta Government is recognizing the contribution of the province's native inhabitants by presenting medallions to all Alberta treaty Indians who were born during or prior to 1905.

These medallions measure 2½ inches in diameter and are made of bright chrome. One side bears the symbolical handclasp of friendship, and the words "progress, loyalty, friendship." The reverse side contains the Alberta Jubilee Crest and the dates "1905-1955".

Leading chiefs will receive their medallions at public ceremonies, tentatively planned to take place during the Fort Macleod rodeo, Calgary Stampede, Banff Indian Days, and Edmonton Exhibition. Other eligible Indians will receive their medallions at local celebrations on their respective reserves.

FAST WORKERS

Food particles remaining in the mouth after eating may start to form destructive acids in a matter of minutes. Therefore, to protect the teeth, it is necessary to brush them immediately after eating. If this is inconvenient rinse the mouth with water. Eating an apple will also remove those small particles from between the teeth.

One small leak in your home can waste water at the rate of 200 gallons a day.

New safety belt for car passengers

AUCKLAND, N.Z.—A new type of safety belt for car passengers, claimed to be safer and simpler than any yet devised, has been invented by the superintendent of traffic in Auckland, C. Bland, a Canadian Press story relates.

Worried by the high portion of casualties to passengers, especially those sitting in the "suicide seat" next to the driver, Bland made an examination of safety devices in use abroad.

He found that most of them were disliked by motoring organizations because they involved buckles or fastenings which handicapped the passenger in getting out quickly in an emergency.

So he planned a belt which requires no fastening.

It is so simple that few people believe it will work at first sight. A trial is enough to convince them.

It consists of a long cowhide strap. One end is fixed behind the seat. The strap passes over the passenger's shoulder and crossways across the body. The loose end can be held lightly in the hand, or the passenger can sit on it. It has no buckle or fastening.

Although it seems inadequate, the pressure of the strap passing over the shoulder is more than enough to keep the passenger's body back against the seat in the most sudden stop.

Accident insurance experts say it is completely effective in preventing the passenger from being thrown forward on to the windscreen or dashboard. It can be used equally well for back-seat passengers. Already large numbers are being installed in New Zealand.

:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

RIGHT MOTIVES

There is no man, no woman, so small but that they cannot make their life great by high endeavor.
—Thomas Carlyle.

The true motives of our actions, like the real pipes of an organ, are usually concealed; but the gilded and hollow pretext is pompously placed in the front for show.
—Caleb C. Colton.

Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Never ascribe to an opponent motives meaner than your own.
—James M. Barrie.

However brilliant an action, it should not be esteemed great unless the result of a great and good motive.—Rochefoucauld.

He that does good for good's sake, seeks neither praise nor reward, but he is sure of both in the end.—William Penn.

It is estimated that about $10,000,000 is stolen from banks by employees every year.

Airplane now major implement of agriculture

WASHINGTON.—The airplane is rapidly becoming a major implement of agriculture. It is finding wide and expanding use in fertilizing crops, planting seeds, spraying for insects and plant diseases and killing weeds.

The number of aircraft used in farming in the U.S. now exceeds 7,000, or nearly five times the size of the commercial plane fleet. One cultivated acre out of every six in the United States is being treated by aircraft with dust, spray, fertilizer or other chemicals.

Government agencies estimate that aerial pest control, weed control and fertilizing add more than $3,000,000,000 annually to farm income. Officials say that aerial crop control work is done on more than 200 types of crops.

Agricultural aviation is 36 years old. Its infancy can be traced back to 1919 when the Ohio agricultural experiment station dusted trees infested with a catalpa insect.

Those engaged in agricultural aviation usually hire out their services to farmers. Few farmers themselves engage in the work.

But agriculture is finding uses for the airplane other than caring for crops. The airplane is being used to count cattle in western range areas, for patrolling fences and for planning erosion control work.

In some regions, operators of big tree farms use airplanes to drop new tree seed into cut-over areas. Planes are widely used to help fight forest fires.

Those engaged in agricultural aviation generally agree that their industry's greatest need is an airplane designed specially for the work. Virtually every plane used was designed for other purposes—then converted.

Protein level and carcass quality

More rapid growth and better carcass quality of hogs appears to result from maintaining a high level of protein in the ration. Mr. B. D. Owen, Animal Husbandman at the Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, Alberta, Canada department of Agriculture, states that experiments have shown marked growth response from the use of both antibiotics and higher protein level during the growing period—up to 110 pounds in weight.

So far as growth rate was concerned there was no advantage indicated from maintaining the 20 percent protein level through the finishing period. However further improvement was noted in carcass quality when the high protein level was carried through to market weight. The improvements were obtained both in the absence or presence of the antibiotic.

Further experiments with economically more practical levels of protein are being planned.

PREMATURE BABY

A premature baby is one born before the normal time of delivery. Such babies are usually from five-and-a-half to six pounds in weight and require very special care at birth in order to save their lives. The best way of preventing premature birth is to ensure that the expectant mother has adequate prenatal clinic, so that her health may be checked frequently and proper diet and exercise prescribed.

FIRST RECOGNITION

Penicillin first was recognized and named by Alexander Fleming, an Englishman. He called it penicillin after the name given tufts of spores formed on mold or fungus.

San Marino, the enclave entirely surrounded by Italy, is a mere 23 square miles, but is Europe's oldest state, having been founded in the fourth century by St. Marinus as a haven from religious prosecution.

Drive With Care!



IN COOL CUSTODY—Guard Richard Thomas gives himself up to "Old Man Snow", who keeps cool despite the 90-plus degrees sometimes recorded in Los Angeles, Calif. Snowman, sponsored by the Los Angeles Water Resources Authority, is kept under constant refrigeration. He reminds Angelinos who visit the Museum of Science and Industry of the importance of winter weather in the mountains to their water supply.

Canada makes NATO contribution of $20 million

OTTAWA.—RCAF aircraft and equipment valued at more than $20,000,000 was shipped to six other NATO nations during April and May under the Mutual Aid Program as contributions from Canada.

Included in the shipments were 15 T-33 jet trainers which were ferried from Montreal to the UK for allotment to Greece and Turkey. Greece, which is to receive eight of these speedy jets, already has four of them in service in their country. Turkey is allotted the remaining seven T-33's and has taken delivery of four.

Spare engines are also included in the T-33 contribution, total value of which is close to $6,000,000.

Also included in April and May shipments were 260 radio compasses to Italy and the Netherlands, more than a million rounds of 303 ammunition to Norway, 2,500 practice bombs to Turkey, and more than 2,700 rockets to the Netherlands and Turkey. In addition Turkey received more than 5,800 flying suits and 7,900 items of flying clothing.

Other items contributed by Canada during the two-month period included Sabre aircraft spare parts valued at approximately $1,000,000, which went to the UK, Greece and Turkey.

Wild horses were very common in Europe during the Old Stone Age and formed an important part of the diet of the people.



FINNY FASHION — Symphony in styling for underwater fishermen is exhibited by Met's top basso, Jerome Hines, who "models" a striped sheepshead which goes well with his patterned sweater, as he comes from the water at Nag's Head, N.C.

Small birds use big birds as carriers

Humans have only recently begun to "stagger" journeys to and from work. But the birds have been "staggering" their comings and goings for countless thousands of years.

These migrations have mysterious features, and observers learn new things about them every year. Some of the birds have no choice; there is neither food nor warmth enough to keep them alive during the winter.

There are also birds like the lapwing, of which hosts remain in temperate Europe during the winter. Those that remain may be caught by deadly winter conditions like those of early 1947; those that go risk an experience like that of a swarm of lapwings—leg-rings showed to have come from Cumberland—which 20 years ago lighted in Newfoundland alive, after having been blown across the Atlantic.

With pinching winter want at home, or frosty gales that may prevent them from finishing their journeys, birds have grave risks to face. If conditions did not average out to their advantage, however, Nature would long since have modified the scheme.

Migration leads to astonishing examples of co-operation and contrivance. Great aircraft carriers are a modern device; birds have for ages untold had their carriers. On migration the gold-crest, the tiniest bird, makes larger birds, like owls, his carriers, mounting and clinging to them while the miles are winged away.

How to be a good sport

Pointers on being a good sport, whether you are in your teens, 20's, or much farther along. "Sport" good manners.

1. Always play your best. No matter how far behind you are, never stop trying.
2. Be a generous opponent (slow to take advantage of a technicality in your favor, quick to give another the benefit of the doubt).
3. Take defeat gracefully.
4. Accept victory with modesty.
5. Never delay the game.
6. Never display "righteous impatience" by whistling, tapping or moving about.
7. If you break a rule, accept any correction immediately and gracefully with an apology.
8. Be quick to call any infringement of the rules on yourself, especially one not noticed by your opponent.
9. Never criticize a partner.
10. Remember that the most likeable player is the one who adapts quickly and easily to the "house" rules. (This is especially pertinent right now—in summer—when you may be a guest in a far-off place.)

Today is yesterday's pupil.

All living things have natural enemies

OTTAWA. — All living things have natural enemies that prey upon them. This forms the basis of what is often referred to as biological control of plant and animal pests. This principle is well expressed in the rhyme attributed to Dean Swift.

Big bugs have little bugs upon
their backs to bite them,
And little ones have lesser ones
and so ad infinitum.

Biologists concerned with the control of parasites are naturally always conscious of the fact that there are parasites of parasites.

Dr. T. Johnson, plant pathology laboratory, Winnipeg, reports that an example of biological control studies carried on by the Canadian department of agriculture is the attempt to control the European Pine sawfly by the use of a virus disease.

Probably the most spectacular recent example of biological control is Australia's rabbit eradication campaign. This step was necessary to protect and maintain forage grasses for sheep production.

Scientists working with the rusts of cereal plants have known for years that these rusts have a natural enemy in the form of a fungus called Darluce filum. Its use for the control of rust has been investigated but results have not been too promising. This fungus spreads very slowly except under conditions of high humidity.

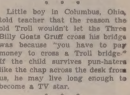
Recently a bacterial organism has been reported that has been found capable of attacking rust during spells of wet weather. The possibility that this organism might be of some use in combatting rust is now being explored in Canada and the United States. Under moist greenhouse conditions it will attack the rust within the plant and prevent the production of rust reproductive bodies. How effectively the bacteria will work under field conditions remains to be determined.

Strictly Fresh

State Prison newspaper at Angola, La., now has a foreign correspondent. Inmate left the prison under guard to do story on a prison farm, then departed for parts unknown. Guard has also been given his travel papers.

• • •

Expert says that science may one day develop a device which will scan documents printed in Russian, translate them into English.



Then all we'll need is another gadget to read some reason into the translation.

• • •

Little boy in Columbus, Ohio, told teacher that the reason the old Troll wouldn't let the Three Billy Goats Gruff cross his bridge was because "you have to pay money to cross a Troll bridge." If the child survives pun-haters like the chap across the desk from us, he may live long enough to become a TV star.

• • •

Akron, Ohio, detective bureau now boasts a dictating machine for use by the sleuths, because "the men were not hired as typists, they're detectives." A mighty sharp piece of deduction, we'd say.

• • •

City fathers of Shreveport, La., say their drunkometer needs overhauling. It's wandering from an accurate reading by as much as 133 percent. Who shed you can't get druk by shmelling shomeonesh breath?

Leave Half the Work at Home When Cooking Picnic Meals

BY DOROTHY MADDOX

NOTHING delights youngsters more than a picnic cook-out. We've gathered a few practical hints to make preparing and cooking the outdoor meal easier and more fun for everyone.

Wrap sandwiches tightly in aluminum foil, sealing all edges with double folds. Store in freezer. Sandwiches take 2 or 3 hours to defrost. If you want to add lettuce or tomato to sandwiches, pack them separately in foil to preserve their freshness. Then sandwiches will taste fresh-made. For variety, place sandwiches on grill and toast to golden brown (especially good for cheese fillings).

Kiddies' Drumsticks

Purchase fresh or frozen chicken legs. Place each drumstick on a square of aluminum foil and add a generous piece of butter or margarine, minced onion (if desired), seasonings and 1 tablespoon milk or tomato juice. Wrap tightly in foil and cook on the grill for 45 minutes, turning occasionally

Yam-Apple Bake

Four yams or sweet potatoes, 2 apples, 5 tablespoons brown sugar, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon softened butter, salt, pepper.

Tear off 4 sheets of heavy-duty aluminum foil to measure 18 inches by 12 inches. Peel and thinly slice sweet potatoes. Peel and quarter apples.

Pile potatoes in center of pieces of foil to form 4 portions. Add two apple quarters to each portion.

In bowl, mix together brown sugar, lemon juice and softened butter. Spread over apples and potatoes. Season. Bring opposite edges of foil together and seal with a tight double fold. Seal ends in same manner

Place on grill and cook about 35 minutes, turning occasionally

Picnic Pudding

One package vanilla pudding, 1 pint strawberries, packaged sponge cake. Prepare vanilla pudding according to package directions, cool slightly. Meanwhile, hull, wash and halve fresh strawberries. Crush lightly but do not add sugar. Line aluminum foil casseroles with ½-inch slices of sponge cake. Add pudding and berries in alternate layers in cake-lined pans. Chill. Crimp foil lids on pans and carry to picnic. Dessert will stay cool and fresh—will not spill in securely capped pans.



Foods served at a picnic cook-out for the children masquerade healthful goodness under the guise of summer-treat fare. Plan several such affairs this summer.

.:. World Happenings In Pictures .:.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



TUG TO THE RESCUE—The excursion steamer Pilgrim Belle lies aground off Spectacle Island in Boston's outer harbor as her skipper, lower right, instructs a tug to proceed toward the vessel. Steamer was purposely grounded in fog after underwater rock tore a hole in her hull. Over 300 persons were rescued from the ship.



BANK PRESIDENT'S WEAPON — Minneapolis bank president Allan Burrill, 56, displays deer rifle he used to fire four bullets at a bandit who escaped with $10,000, Burrill saw gunman leave teller's cage, grabbed his rifle and fired at a range of 60 feet. All shots missed.



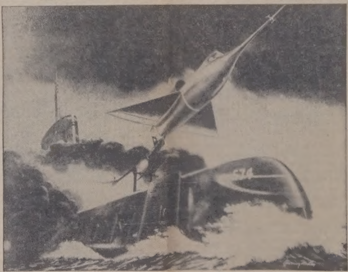
KEEPS KITTY SAFE—It was only a minor blaze in a neighboring apartment but Judy Christenson, 3, of Minneapolis, wasn't taking any chances. She "rescued" her kitten from her apartment and cuddled it safely in her arms while she watched the firemen and spectators.



HAPPY REUNION IN VIENNA—A white-haired father reaches up to touch the face of his son and his wife holds her son's hand to her face as 10 anxious years of waiting are brought to an end with the release of Austrian PoW's from Russian slave camps.



TOM'S NOT FORGOTTEN—That certain frontiersman to the contrary and assorted space characters notwithstanding, Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn still float down dreamy rivers as small boys relive their legendary adventures. Ready to shove off for a good, old-fashioned session of rafting on Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Ga., are, from left: Luke Curtis, 8; Jimmy Geisler, 6, and brother Bill, 10. The boys' pet pooch is serving as pilot.



THIS ARTIST'S SKETCH shows the latest trend in aviation design. A jet plane, equipped with an atomic bomb, takes off from an atomic-powered submarine close to enemy shore. The jet would be picked up at sea following the attack.



IT'S ALL IN HOW YOU LOOK AT IT—Woman at left is puzzling over modernistic bronze of an equestrienne which is being made ready for mounting in Boston, Mass., Public Gardens as an exhibit for the fourth annual Boston Arts Festival. At right, man with sweater over his head isn't THAT startled by the unusual treatment. He's just using the garment as a makeshift darkroom in which to reload his camera.

3150



JAIL-BOUND JELKE — Minot F. 'Mickey' Jelke, foreground, heads for a prison van in New York with a fellow prisoner. The oleomargarine heir will serve a two-to-three year term. He was convicted of compulsory prostitution.



NEW STATUE OF CHURCHILL—This bronze statue by sculptor Oscar Nemon of Sir Winston Churchill, was unveiled during ceremonies at London's ancient Guildhall.



FOUR "FORES" ARE PAR—They are, when the Michaeloff sisters, of Minneapolis, Minn., go golfing. Pamela, 7½, foreground, has a low score of 56 for nine holes. She recently competed in the National Pee Wee Golf Tournament at Orlando, Fla. Rest of the home-grown team are, from left: Desil, 3; Paulette, 6, and Candace, 5.

The aquamarine, of all the precious stones, is found in the largest flawless crystals. Largest gem ever found was a 220-pound aquamarine the size of a nail keg. It was found in a village in Brazil in 1910.

More than 100,000 different kinds of sea shells are known and named. They range in size from the microscopic to some weighing more than 500 pounds. By far the majority, however, are less than half an inch long.

Antibiotics investigations into stem rust control

Diligent and never ending research to control the ravages of rust has revealed that on a purely experimental basis control of stem rust of wheat by the use of antibiotics appears possible. Reports from the Botany and Plant Pathology Laboratory, Science Service, Canada department of Agriculture in Ottawa indicate that this is not regarded by the scientist as having any commercial application at present.

Out of several antibiotics tested under greenhouse conditions, Acti-dione showed promise so was selected for field trials. This antibiotic appeared to have possibilities under both conditions, however all concentrations were purely experimental, and the quantity and strength of the spray applied may have been considerably more than was necessary.

Yields of sprayed plots were consistently greater than those of unsprayed plots. Germination tests of seed from plants sprayed with Acti-dione showed over a 90 percent sprouting in all cases.

Vitamin C in Potatoes—Variation in the vitamin C content in different varieties of potatoes was found by the By-products Laboratory on the Canada department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S. The varieties Menominee and Canso were found to have 13.2 and 11.6 mgs. respectively of vitamin C per 100 grams of fresh weight. This was nearly twice the amount found in Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Epicure varieties, which had 6.9, 6.3 mgs. respectively.

Too Many Chromosomes—"Heirloom" a gladiolus variety resulting from a cross between the varieties "Astrid" and "Elizabeth the Queen", has been reported as completely ineffective for further breeding work. Chromosome counts made by the Horticulture Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on root tips of each of the above varieties have shown that in both Astrid and Elizabeth the Queen the normal number of chromosomes is 60, whereas 62 chromosomes were found in Heirloom. This condition explains the failure of Heirloom in crossbreeding.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

LOVE IS THE HEART OF TRUE RELIGION

The believer in every creed, to say nothing of those who belong to great historic churches or large denominations, might say, each in his own way, "My religion is the true one."

At the center of all religion, if it have any truth at all, are faith and sincerity. But faith and sincerity are not enough.

The persecutor and the intolerant have faith. They evidently believe in what they profess, and they are sincerely intense in their advocacy of it.

But truth has to do with knowledge, and knowledge depends upon understanding, and understanding depends upon love.

So, it is in accordance with reality that the New Testament makes love the center and soul of true religion, and by that very fact sets up a profound contrast with the lovelessness of some professions of religion.

The Prophet Micah gave his famous definition of true religion: "He (the Lord) hath shewed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

And it is John who brought it out into all its fullness and inclusiveness in this manner: "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

In these words is expressed the test of true religion.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. The first Europeans came to Canada how long ago?
2. What proportion is at present occupied of Canada's 550,000 square miles of land considered suitable for cultivation?
3. Under the constitution the federal and provincial governments of Canada must hold an election how often?
4. Although Canadians are among the world's leading exporters, what proportion of the country's annual production is consumed by Canadians themselves?
5. Is the federal civil service payroll for the current year estimated at $97 million, $357 million or $575 million?

(Answers in another column)

The pronghorn antelope can sprint a short distance at a mile a minute.

Marketing service changes announced

Homer J. Maybee, who has been acting chief of the livestock and livestock products division, following the appointment of S. C. Barry as Director of Production Service, has been made chief of the livestock division. Mr. Maybee has been with the Marketing Service since 1922, and for several years was in charge of meat and grading services.

William Elgin Senn, who recently moved to Ottawa from Toronto, where he was district supervisor of livestock marketing services, has succeeded Mr. Maybee as chief of the livestock grading service. Mr. Senn joined the Marketing Service in 1934.

A. Drew Davey, formerly chief of poultry grading and inspection, has been appointed chief of the new poultry division. Mr. Davey came to the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1943 from Saskatchewan, where he was provincial poultry commissioner. Earlier he spent some time as operator of a chick hatchery and in the poultry produce business.

A. F. Curran, who has been district poultry inspector for Ontario, in Toronto, for the past few years, succeeds Mr. Davey as chief of grading and inspection. Mr. Curran has been with the Department since 1915.

Prior to his appointment as Director of Production Service, Mr. Barry was Chief of the combined Livestock and Poultry Division. The appointment of Mr. Maybee and Mr. Davey as Chiefs of the Livestock and Poultry Divisions respectively re-establishes these two sections as separate operating divisions as they previously were.

WELL BALANCED DIET BEST FOR HEALTH

The reducing program that brought a fat friend down to a shadow of his former self may not be at all suitable for the fat man's friend. While the doctor may have prescribed exercise, diet and certain drugs for the first individual's physical condition, the second person may find the same program harmful if he experiments himself, without competent advice. One safe plan that any one can try in order to get rid of superfluous fat is to cut down on too rich desserts, pastries and second helpings at the table. Canada's Food Rules offer a well balanced diet without the extra frills that usually add extra pounds.

DECODED INTELLIGRAM

1—Temporarily. 2—British. 3—Rome. 4—Argentina. 5—Has. 6—July. 7—Geneva. 8—Krishna Menon. 9—Can. 10—Soo.

The trumpeter swan of North America weighs about 35 pounds and is the heaviest flying bird.

On The Side: By E. V. Durling

Although George Bernard Shaw was considered somewhat conceited by many people, in reality he was a very modest man. Shaw was born in Dublin, Ireland. When it was decided to place a tablet on the Shavian birthplace, many inscriptions embodying words of high praise were suggested. Finally when Shaw was asked what he would like on the tablet, he suggested the following which now can be seen on the side of the house on 33 Synge Street: "Bernard Shaw, author of many plays was born in this house 26th July, 1856."

Husband hunting in Alaska

Alaska is a happy husband hunting ground for smart bachelorettes. In southern section of the country the men outnumber the women four to one. In the northern part it is 12 to one. If a girl can't get a husband in Alaska it is possible she will never get a husband at all for there are 25,000 reported bachelors in Fairbanks, alone. Single men, eager to acquire a spouse, are also reported plentiful in Anchorage. The husband hunter who has a knowledge of stenography and typewriting has a definite advantage because she can get a well-paying position and take her time in looking over the eligible bachelor situation.

How to lose friends in a hurry!

The sixth wedding anniversary is the "iron wedding". Which means you might give the husband a few golf clubs. But how about his loving wife? I suggest the sixth wedding anniversary be made the "mink wedding". Then all the friends of the young matron could join in contributing to buy her a mink coat.

"Well dressed" for the occasion

How much attire does the well-dressed cinema star require? One does not look upon Debbie Reynolds as a "clothes horse" type, still for her recent trip to England Debbie had a wardrobe consisting of 124 pairs of shoes, 24 evening gowns, 15 suits, 30 skirts, 45 blouses and a vast amount of lingerie. Also a platinum mink coat and a beaver coat.

Long and short of it

"Criticism of long hair styles by those women featuring the closely clipped fashion is catty and ridiculous," writes a Baltimorean. "Long hair is woman's crowning glory. Those who have long hair wear it that way and those with a skimpy supply of hair wear it short. Anyhow long hair makes a woman look more like a woman and less like a man, adds to her charm, seductiveness and desirability. That closely clipped short hair-do decreases a woman's sex appeal about 99 percent." 3150

Festive gowns for ballroom glamour



—Central Press Canadian.

A long stole encircles the shoulders and cascades down the back of this formal ball gown, left. Delicate embroidery of silver and gold sequins accents the bouffant white net of the skirt and bodice. A petal skirt of rose taffeta over white lends a shepherdess effect to this short evening dress, right. The low, square-cut neckline is emphasized by tiny sleeves, over-the-elbow white gloves relieve the bare look.

Tested and tried recipes ready for the asking for modern bride

There once was a charming young bride,
So nervous she just could have cried.
A friend said, "Now look,
It's easy to cook,
These ideas are tested and tried."

Of course the friend meant the ideas from the home economists of the consumer section, Canada department of agriculture. Very few women are born good cooks but anyone can become one and one of the most important steps in achieving that is the gathering of a collection of good recipes. A collection of recipes is rather like a set of fine silver; the longer it is used the more it is cherished.

A bride when collecting her first set of recipes will, no doubt, include some of her own mother's and some of her new mother's as well, because she will certainly want to prepare some of the dishes that "mother used to make". She will also find that a good cook book is really a necessity to fill in the gaps and that the free consumer section publication will prove invaluable. These bulletins may be obtained free of charge, from Information Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Cooking for "just two" does have its problems but if they are faced squarely most of them will turn out to be problems of planning and shopping. Take recipes for example. Most recipes are written to serve four or five people so for two in order to avoid serving the same thing two days in a row, it may be necessary to divide a recipe in half or even a third.

The bride will start off with a good set of measuring spoons and a measuring cup and she will find that there are three level teaspoons in one level tablespoon and 16 level teaspoons in one cup.

There are two misunderstandings about good cooking that often overshadow the bride's attitude towards the kitchen. One is that cooking is a great time consumer, and the other, that in order for food to be good it must be expensive. Neither of these ideas is correct. Some of our favorite food, steak for example may be cooked in a thrice and others such as a casserole may take longer to cook but are comparatively inexpensive.

Much of the goodness of dishes such as beef stew and sauce for spaghetti and meat balls depends upon the long slow cooking. But just because a dish takes a long time to cook is no reason why something else cannot be done in the meantime.

Good cooking starts with a well equipped kitchen, neither over or under stocked with an ample supply of staples, dairy products, meats, fish, fruits and vegetables in season. It is by the blending of these products into satisfying meals that the bride will gain recognition as a good cook.

To shop to advantage requires careful planning and it is perhaps this part of cooking for two that causes the beginner more concern than anything else. To be a thrifty shopper in today's serve-yourself food stores it is important to decide what its to be bought and to prepare a list before starting out to shop. If the week's meals have been planned ahead the staples can be bought at one time but a second or even third trip to the store may be necessary for the perishables.

It is wise to check several stores for their prices and to buy where foods of the best quality are found. For economy it is best to purchase fresh Canadian produce such as fruits and vegetables during the season in which they are most plentiful. Buy foods in quantity if there is storage space for them and buy by grade to suit the family's needs.

When selecting canned foods the best buying guide is the label. It gives a clear picture of what is inside the can—for example on a fruit label will be found the size of the can, kind of syrup and the quality of the fruit as well as other details. It is a good idea for the new homemaker to find out which sizes, varieties, or grades of different foods are best for her purposes—for she realizes that the more she knows about buying foods the better shopper she will be.

Weekly Tip

PREVENT RUST

If the mattress springs are rubbed occasionally with a cloth that has been dipped in melted paraffin, it will prevent rust.

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

Missile

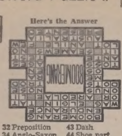
HORIZONTAL

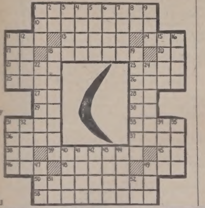
1 Depicted missile
10 Lasting quality
11 Joker
13 City in Illinois
14 Make lace edging
17 Correlative of either
18 Interstices
20 Chinese measure
21 Burden
23 Part of a face
25 Specks
26 Stepped
27 Pronoun
28 Sun god of Egypt
29 Bone
30 Half an em
31 Throw
33 Eras
36 Poker stake
37 Try
38 —— can be thrown to recoil
39 Ocean gulls
45 Negative reply
46 Chance
48 Senile
49 Sparse
50 It originated in ——
53 Gave

VERTICAL

1 Plead
2 Atop
3 German river
4 Hybrid animal
5 Therefore
6 Wading bird
7 Indian coin
8 "Tar Heel State" (ab.)
9 Obtain
11 It is made of hard ——
12 Italian river
15 And
16 Bound
18 Taxes
19 Begs
22 Greatest
24 Fruit
31 Caudal appendage
32 Preposition
34 Anglo-Saxon slave
35 Pack
40 Comfort
41 Social insects
42 Mud
43 Dash
44 Shoe part
47 Spigot
49 Passing fancy
51 Abraham's home (Bib.)
52 That is (ab.)

Here's the Answer





The Sports Clinic

(An official department of Sports College)
Conducted by Lloyd "Ace" Percival

Proper hitting for more power

One of the most common faults and one which causes poor hitting with little power is shifting the body weight too late. Thus, the batter is not getting the most out of his hits. In other words, what might have been a homer or hit for extra bases turns into a fly-out or a single.

When you start your swing, your weight should be on your rear foot. Then, as the bat comes through at the ball, the weight goes forward on to the forward foot. If you shift your weight late you will also very likely pull away as you swing—which is one sure way to ruin your batting average. So, check your batting form now and see to it that your weight goes forward as your bat comes through. Don't leave that weight on the rear foot until the ball has been hit.

If you are shifting your weight forward properly as you swing you will be able to notice the following on completion of your swing—have a pal or your dad check this—your rear leg will have straightened out at a forward angle and your front leg will be well bent at the knee. The toes of your rear foot will be the only part of it touching the ground but your front foot will be flat on the ground with all your body weight on it. Your upper body will be directly over your forward leg.

The above is the secret of hard and long hitting.

Calcium vitally important to athletes

Every day more and more studies are proving the tremendous importance of calcium in the diet.

In applying this to athletic nutritional needs, it is readily seen that foods and beverages containing calcium and the other food elements needed to properly utilize calcium should be given a high priority.

The best source of calcium is milk and products made from milk—such as cheese, ice cream, cottage cheese, milk powders, etc.

PICNIC SAFETY

Meals eaten out of doors in the country taste twice as good as those eaten indoors but the picnic which includes a campfire can end in a costly and dangerous blaze unless care is taken to ensure that the fire is completely extinguished and that matches or cigarette butts are not left burning. Forest fires start quickly and often at the cost of wild life and human injury. Fires should never be lighted where there is dried grass or vegetable matter; the site for the fire (which should be as small as possible) should be on rock, sand or mineral earth, so that the embers cannot cause a wide spreading fire underground.

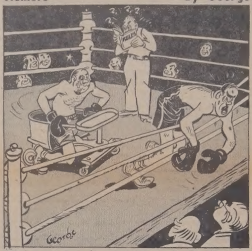
ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. $575 million, not including employees of Crown corporations. 3. At least every five years. 1. Not quite 500 years ago; Native Indians and Eskimos are thought to have come to Canada about 15,000 years ago. 4. Canadians consume about 80 percent of all they produce. 2. Less than half.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

The United States and Canada consume the extract from more than 40,000,000 pounds of dried licorice root each year.

Ticklers —By George



"Hey, coach! Every time I hit this guy he sits down and comes back for more!"

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct answer:

1. Auto road races have been (temporarily) (permanently) banned in France following the Le Mans tragedy.
2. Disaster recently struck a (Russian) (British) submarine.
3. (Detroit) (Rome) will be site of the 1960 summer Olympic Games.
4. Strife between religion and the state is raging in (Brazil) (Argentina).
5. It (has) (has not) led to formal excommunication of the chief of state.
6. Big Four will meet in (July) (August).
7. Site of the conference will be (Geneva) (Lausanne), Switzerland.
8. (Krishna Menon) (Nehru) is India's roving ambassador.
9. You (can) (cannot) ski in continental United States in July.
10. The (Soo) (Panama) lock system celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

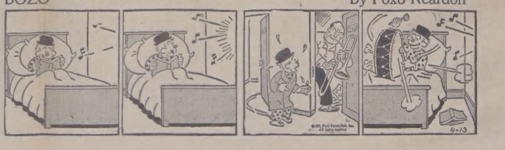
Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior, and 90-100, very superior.

Answers to be found in another column on this page.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis



BOZO By Foxo Reardon



Mexico City sinking at rate of 12 to 18 inches each year

MEXICO CITY.—This sinking city of 3,500,000 may soon have to throw out lifelines to its suburbs to escape the clutches of its spongy subsoil, a United Press story reveals.

The weight of towering buildings erected during the past decade is breaking the back of Mexico City's foundation, and the heart of the business district is sinking at the rate of 12 to 18 inches a year.

Experts say the area will have to be evacuated within 40 years unless a solution to the problem is found.

For the past two years, the government has studied possibilities of building a "floating foundation" by injecting water into the subsoil through a series of wells to be located throughout the city.

The project arose from the theory that the old lake bed on which the city is built is drying and settling because too much water has been taken from the ground and drained away.

Not yet practical

But so far, tests have not proven the idea of "water injection" to be practical.

Steady sinking has caused widespread damage to downtown buildings. Cracked walls and many of the older structures leaning at dizzy angles present a grim picture for the future.

So government engineers have suggested the city create a series of independant business centres on its outskirts as a possible solution. One of the best prospective locations lies on the southern edge of the city.

The vast lava beds, formed thousands of years ago when fiery rivers flowed from half a dozen volcanoes in the mountains that ring the valley, would form a solid backbone for the suggested project.

Engineers say these lava beds, or "the Pedregal" as they are known, are as solid as Manhattan's rock foundation and could "hold the weight of the world".

The project would call for construction of 10 independent cities of 50,000 inhabitants within the next 30 years.

The suggested cities would be connected by a network of speedways and would solve not only the sinking problems but those of power, water, traffic and supply.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

The People: 0.5 percent more marriages, 10 percent more births and 12 percent more deaths were registered in Canada in May than in the same month last year. Score for the first five months: 3 percent more births, 2.5 percent more deaths, 1 percent fewer marriages.

Labour: Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of May numbered 209,739, down sharply from 318,463 a month earlier and appreciably less than last year's 247,755 . . . Employment in the major non-agricultural industries at the start of April showed a slight improvement over a month earlier, the first reversal of the downtrend in evidence since last October . . . Canadian workers earned nearly 5 percent more in March, 4.5 percent more in the first quarter than in the corresponding periods last year.

Trade: The value of Canada's commodity imports was 21 percent greater than a year earlier in May, while exports were up less than 4 percent. Result: a $62,100,000 purchase balance on the month's trade in contrast to a $300,000 sales balance last year. Tally for the first five months: 10.6 percent more imports, 10 percent more exports.

Transportation: Railway carloadings were up nearly 17 percent in the second week of June, averaged almost 8 percent more than a year earlier in the cumulative period . . . 29 percent more oil flowed through Canadian pipe lines this April to raise January-April deliveries 26 percent.

Manufacturing: With April shipments 8 percent above last year's level, the value of manufacturers' April-end inventories was smaller this year. January-April shipments averaged 6 percent higher than in 1954.

Prices: Wholesale prices averaged slightly lower in May than in April with the strongest dips (about 1 percent) in vegetable products and non-metallic minerals . . . Farm product prices at terminal markets averaged 0.3 percent higher in May than in April, a 2 percent increase in animal products outweighing a 1.9 percent decrease in field products . . . Residential building material prices rose slightly in May while non-residential building material prices dropped slightly from the April level.

Travel: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in May totalled 201,188, 3 percent more than last year and a new record for the month. Tally for the first four months: over 4 percent more entries than in 1954.

Standard Bridge

By M Harrison-Gray

Dealer: East
East-West game

N.
♠ 7 6 5 3
♡ 10
◇ A K
♣ A 10 9 6 5 4

W.
♠ 2
♡ Q 9 8 6 4
◇ Q 10 9 6
♣ K J 7

E.
♠ A 10 9 8 4
♡ A K 7
◇ J 7 4 3
♣ 3

S.
♠ K Q J
♡ J 5 3 2
◇ 8 5 2
♣ Q 8 2

The British East-West pair were playing "CAB" on this world championship hand; like the American system, this features a strong Two-over-One suit response. Thus, over East's opening One Spade, both West players bid One No-Trump. In Room 1, after a pass by North, the American East searched for a playable spot with a good bid of Two Diamonds; West raised to Three Diamonds, which was just made.

In Room 2, the American North intervened with Two Clubs and bought the contract! Ten tricks were made after the strange lead of ♠10, for a swing of 240 points to the U.S.A. Although Hearts were not mentioned at either table, for once it was the Americans who showed the greater enterprise.

Playing Standard Bridge, West's 8½ points and five-card major justify a response of Two Hearts, but he passes a raise to Three from East.

Tourist booklet handy guide to accommodation

REGINA.—A handy little guide for the traveller in Saskatchewan has just been published by the provincial tourist branch.

It is a booklet entitled "Saskatchewan Tourist Accommodation" which lists all the motel, hotel, camp and park accommodations in the province. Facilities available at each camp or motel are also carried.

For the convenience of the traveller, the various accommodations are listed in their respective areas. For example, the booklet opens with the southeast Saskatchewan section, containing Estevan, Weyburn, Moose Mountain Provincial Park, Carlyle and Moose Mountain. There are also sections on Regina, Saskatoon, Qu'Appelle Valley, Prince Albert National Park, Lac la Ronge, Northwest Saskatchewan, the far north and many more. All hotels in the province are listed.

The guide also carries facts about Saskatchewan rules on highway safety, special events and location of tourist information booths in the province.

The booklet was prepared by the tourist branch in co-operation with boards of trade, operators of hotels, motels, camps and resorts.

Copies of the new Saskatchewan Tourist Accommodation booklet may be obtained from the Tourist Branch, Legislative Building, Regina.

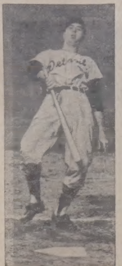
Good packaging important

Satisfactory storage of foods in home freezers and quick-freeze lockers requires proper packaging to preserve the quality of the foods and prevent excessive frosting of the cabinet or plates. Most frozen foods have a high moisture content and unless they are stored in packages which are completely moisture-proof, some of the moisture will escape and be deposited as frost on the cold surfaces of the refrigerator. Such deposits cause inefficient machine operation and the inconvenience of frequent defrosting. The loss of moisture gives the surface of the products a dried appearance and is often called "freezer burn".

Surface drying of foods detracts from their appearance but does not greatly affect texture and flavour. Usually, however, the loss of moisture indicates that the product is not being sufficiently protected against oxidation by the air. This oxidation can take place at the storage temperature of zero F. causing a dull unnatural color, tough texture, and rancid or off flavor. The damaging effect is particularly evident in meats and pastries which have a high proportion of fat. Since quality reduction continues during freezer storage, products to be stored for 10 or 12 months should be much better packaged than those to be stored for only a few weeks. Fruits are least affected because their acidity acts as a natural preservative.

A number of frozen food packaging materials have been tested in the Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, Experimental Station, Canada Department of Agriculture, Morden, Manitoba. It is noted that cartons for fruits and vegetables should be heavily waxed or else have a moisture and vapor-proof liner. Glass containers give adequate protection but are not always permitted in public storage because of possible breakage. Metal containers are often used to good advantage. Headspace in containers should be kept to a minimum, allowing only enough for expansion in freezing.

Meats and irregular-shaped products should not only be wrapped with good quality wraps but should also be wrapped tightly to exclude air. Aluminum foil (not less than 0.001 gauge) is highly satisfactory if carefully handled. A number of other paper and plastic wrappings are also suitable. Waxed paper as a protective wrapper rates only fair. 3150



STAGGERING — That's what Detroit Tigers' Jack Phillips is doing. And right at the plate in Yankee Stadium, too. Tch-tch. But it's strictly in line of duty. He's getting out of the way as a close pitch sizzles by, during a Tigers-Yanks game.

Air-trained army cadets start courses

Canada's only air-trained army cadets, about 65 of them, will begin a two-week course in the fundamentals of parachute jumping at the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre, Rivers, Man., July 4.

Members of the army-sponsored Special Air Service Cadet Corps from the Manitoba Home for Boys, Portage la Prairie, Man., the cadets range in age from 14 to 18 years. Almost all boys at the Home are members of the corps and will attend camp at the training centre.

The cadets will not jump from aircraft during their two weeks of training at Rivers but each will make a controlled drop from the 260-foot "jump" tower at nearby Camp Shilo where regular Army paratroopers are trained.

They also will make six jumps from a 42-foot tower at Rivers, a device that simulates the effect of a parachute opening. The jumper falls 12 feet before his harness tightens on cables which lower him to the ground.

Dropping supplies from aircraft is also studied and, after special training, selected cadets will supply a ground force from a C-119 "flying boxcar" in flight.

The course, originated four years ago, is supervised by S. J. Donaldson, chief instructor of the corps. Regular force instructors from the Canadian Joint Air Training Centre Staff conduct the parachute training.

Short on news but crime penalty fast

MOSCOW.—Crime news is rarely printed in the Soviet Union, and even when it is used the Soviet press omits many details declares an Associated Press story.

Here is an account published recently in Leningrad, this country's second city:

"The body of a young woman was found recently in one of the city's parks. It was later established that this young woman, N. Yankovskaya, was treacherously murdered.

"Irrefutable testimony proved that A. Alexandrov, aged 25, A. Yushin, 23, and his wife, T. Yushina, committed the murder. The trial was held in the city court and Alexandrov and Yushin were sentenced to be shot while Mrs. T. Yushina was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federated Republic confirmed the verdict."

This leaves the reader wondering: What was the motive: Did they strangle or shoot the victim?

The newspaper Soviet Lithuania tells of a drunken driver who killed four persons and injured 20. He too was sentenced to be shot. There was a woman with him, the account says—but what happened to her is left up in the air.

Helpful Hints

Bird gravel will be found excellent for putting in a bowl to hold short stemmed cut flowers erectly.

* * *

Brown sugar requires moisture or it will cake. To soften it put into a bag and wrap a damp cloth about it. Or, roll on a board with the rolling pin, and if necessary, sift also.

* * * *

To remove blood stains from garments hold the stained material under cold running water and then launder in the usual manner.

* * * *

Use those scraps of leftover pastry this way. Roll out thin and cut into fancy shapes; sprinkle with grated cheddar cheese and paprika and bake. Delicious with soups or salads!

SMILE OF THE WEEK

"Is your wife economical?"
"Very. We do without everything I want."

Envelopes first came into use in 1839.

Dishwashing, bedmaking, cause trouble if furniture too low

TORONTO. — Lady, look again at that kitchen sink. Is it too low? Is dishwashing a back-stooping chore? If so, the chances are you'll have low-back pain before long, a Canadian Press story reveals.

A symposium of medical experts established that almost every woman suffers low back pain sometime or another and the cause, often as not, is household equipment not adjusted to height.

It also reported back injuries constitute almost five percent of all injuries in Canada and that few complainants are "swinging the lead".

Final subject

The symposium was the final session of a two-week joint convention of the British, Canadian and Ontario medical associations which gathered together 3,000 medical men from 11 Commonwealth countries.

Dr. R. I. Harris of Toronto, chairman, said only the common cold is commoner than low back pain. And the complications can be far from common. The ailment, he said, can cause slipped discs, arthritis from "wear and tear" of the spine, torn ligaments and, in some cases, tumors of the spinal chord and diseases of the spine such as tuberculosis.

Five hundred delegates heard the panel describe low back pain as one of the most controversial problems in medicine because it is hard to diagnose. One delegate, a woman doctor, made a plea for "better household environment" as a preventive measure.

Adjusted to order

"Dishwashing and bedmaking can cause low-back pain if furniture is too low," she said.

A woman, Dr. Harris said, should arrange her household to suit herself. For example, she should see that the sink is adjusted to her height.

Back pain also has become a big industrial problem. Dr. B. H. G. Curry, chief medical officer to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, said the ailment accounts for almost five percent of all injuries, with young men the hardest-hit group.

Young men, he explained, have to learn how to use their back muscles to advantage.

Dr. Harris said few persons complaining of low back pain are "lead-swingers". To say the complainant has a neurosis was probably to do him an injustice. It probably was "the result of an inadequate examination." Low back pain usually indicates an organic cause, he added.

Scratch-proof lens

A new invention was seen at the Photo Fair in London recently. Devised by a Birmingham firm, it makes the surface lens of a projector impervious to scratches even when filed, and increases the brilliance and definition of the picture. It is an all-British invention and has important applications in all fields of photography.

Lenses are subjected to a vapor-coating treatment. They are then tested with an abrasive rubber stylo—a pointed instrument with the rubber impregnated with metal shavings — with a contact pressure of over one ton to the square inch. Lenses treated and tested in this way have been unmarked after over 2,000 strokes with this stylo—the normal lens is so sensitive it can only be cleaned with a soft cloth or camelhair brush and can be ruined by a scratch from a fingernail.

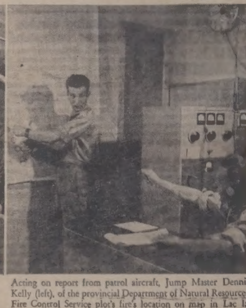
Rattlesnakes do not lay eggs.

Saskatchewan Smoke Jumpers

Peacetime Paratroops

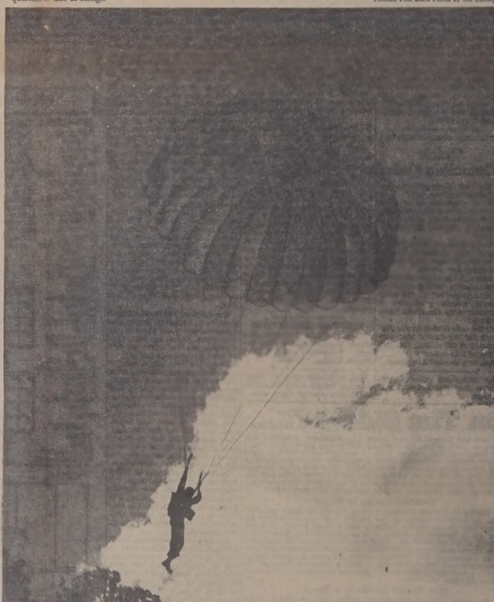


High over the forests of Saskatchewan's Lac la Ronge district, an aerial-borne spotter of the provincial fire control service sees the first tell-tale signs of a forest fire wisping up from dense timber stands. Information is radioed to smoke-jumper's headquarters at Lac la Ronge.



Acting on report from patrol aircraft, Jump Master Dennis Kelly (left), of the provincial Department of Natural Resources Fire Control Service plot's fire's location on map in Lac la Ronge radio station.

National Film Board Photos by Gar Lunney



Parachuting 2,000 from an aircraft into rugged timberlands and fighting a roaring forest fire is all in a day's work for the "smoke jumpers" of Saskatchewan's Department of Natural Resources Fire Control Service. Organized eight years ago, this unique service has saved thousands of dollars annually in rich timber by getting its well-trained fire-fighting crews to isolated outbreaks in a hurry. Once on the ground, smoke-jumpers job is to put out fire or keep it under control until help arrives overland. Rigid training programme keeps jumpers in top physical condition all year round.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

A slow poke speeds up

—By CHARLES CLARKSON

LARRY TIMS stood near the door of the restaurant and stared at the lively little brunette behind the cashier's desk. She repeated her words.

"Yes, I'm leaving, Larry. The Domino chain has offered me a job as relieving cashier. I'll be travelling all around."

His mouth drooped, but he managed a smile. "That sounds like a grand job, Ann. I'm sure pleased."

"Oh . . . well, thanks, Larry." Ann Gales turned quickly to hide the hurt in her eyes.

Larry started toward the show window, changed his mind and sat down at the soda fountain. Half to himself, he said slowly, "She's leaving."

Ginger, the red-headed soda jerker, glanced over. "Who, Ann? Sure, today's her last day. She just told you?" Larry nodded glumly.

Ginger was scornful. "Listen, pal. You fell for her the first time you came here to trim the windows. Not that I blame you. Ann's a peach of a kid—and a swell looker, too. But what do you do?" He didn't wait for an answer. "Once a week you blow in. You say hello. Then you spend the time just looking at her, so that you're sticking pins into your fingers instead of into that colored paper you carry around. Why don't you give yourself a break?"

It's true, Larry thought sadly. All week he'd look forward to Friday, his day to do the restaurant windows. He'd plan what he was going to say—suggest calling for her after work; perhaps a drive out the parkway and a bite to eat. After that . . . well, he was sure things would work out all right.

But when Friday came, it was always the same. One look at those warm, smiling eyes and his courage vanished.

He tried to explain to Ginger. "You don't understand, kid. I'm not in Ann's class. She wouldn't bother with me. Besides, I don't know how to begin."

Ginger made a sour face. "Listen, chump. Just give yourself a big build-up—tell her what a great guy you are. Next thing, she's eating out of your hand."

"Not me," Larry groaned. "She'd probably laugh in my face."

He went back to his work, gathering the crepe paper into fancy patterns, and pinning up the little felt letters. He glanced often toward the cashier, but the dark head never turned in his direction. He was ignored. He felt crushed, beaten.

By noon he was desperate. Sliding into a fountain seat, he beckoned the red head toward him.

"Listen, Ginger. You've got to help me. Today's my last chance. Couldn't you talk to Ann? Tell her . . . you know, that I'd like to see her again and all that?"

Ginger shook his head decidedly. "That's no good. You've got to tell her yourself. Go on—what's stopping you?"

Ginger puckered his forehead in thought. Finally his face brightened.

"Why don't you give her a going-away present? She's sure to be pleased. After that it's strictly up to you."

Larry seemed doubtful, but a determined look grew in his eyes. "I'll do it! She can't do worse than say no."

As he went by the cashier's desk, he said, "I'll be back later." Ann didn't seem to hear.

That afternoon he decided on a plan. He bought a large box of chocolates, in the shape of a heart. It was a red box, tied with a silver ribbon. He drove to a quiet street, took out his material kit, and set to work.

First, he fastened the chocolate box against the car window. Then his quick fingers fashioned tiny roses out of crepe paper, and arranged them around the box. Finally, selecting felt letters from his case, he attached them to the glass, spelling his message, "Good luck, Ann!"

He was pleased as he drove back to the restaurant and stopped opposite the door. It was nearly five o'clock. Ann couldn't miss seeing his message!

He settled down to wait. It seemed a long time, and he kept glancing at his watch. Fifteen minutes past five. Twenty. Twenty-five.

He kept looking at his handiwork, too. At first the looks were admiring. He was exhilarated, happy. Slowly, however, his mood changed. Laughs and glances from passers-by didn't help any. He slumped lower in his seat.

"I'm crazy," he thought dismally. "She'll think I'm ridiculous . . .

"I can't go through with it," he decided desperately. "I'll go in, say goodbye sensibly, and drive away before she can see this and laugh at it."

He ran across the sidewalk and through the door. Ann was nowhere in sight.

Ginger gave him a pitying look. "You're late, chum. She left early."

"She . . . left . . . early?" he repeated dazedly.

"Yeah. She seemed upset about something. Kept fussing around that window you worked on this morning. Finally she asked the boss if she could go home."

Larry's shoulders sagged as he turned to the show window. There couldn't be anything wrong with his display.

At first everything seemed in order. But there was something—the letters had been changed! He spelled out the words, "So long, Larry," it said.

"Why," he thought wildly, "she likes me! She must . . . or she wouldn't have bothered. If only I'd seen her . . ."

He looked sadly out at the car. There was someone standing there, hands pressed against the side, staring at his design. A slight little figure with jet black curls—Ann! He tore through the store and out into the street.

She turned slowly, giving him the loveliest smile he had ever seen.

"Larry! How wonderful! You did this for me—and I hardly thought you knew I existed!"

"You thought . . . I didn't know . . ." he repeated numbly. "You mean . . ."

She made a self-effacing little gesture. "Oh, I know there's no reason why you should. But I hoped that some day you'd get around to saying something more than 'good morning' to me. And today you told me you were glad I was leaving! When you didn't come back this afternoon to say goodbye, I was so upset I went home. But I had to come back, in case you did show up. You must think I'm awfully silly."

His chest seemed to swell, and there was new dignity and poise in his voice. "Not silly, Ann. I think your grand." Confidently, he leaped over and murmured, "Ann, would you like to come for a drive—out the parkway, perhaps—and then go somewhere for dinner?"

Ann looked up with shining eyes. "How could I say no?" she whispered. "You're so masterful!"

(Copyright Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate)

CLASSIFIED

FEMALE HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS FOR Davidson Hotel Grill. Apply J. A. Vopni, Davidson, Sask. 3150-51

SHORTHORN SALE

BRAEBURN SHORTHORN COMPLETE Dispersal Sale, owned by J. D. (Johnny) Bell, Swift Current, at the farm eight miles southeast of Swift Current, at 12 noon, M.S.T., Saturday, July 30. Herd sells as 125 lots, 180 head, including bred cows with calves, bred heifers, open heifers, and 10 yearling bulls. All animals Bangs tested, accredited herd. This herd, established 25 years ago, combines the best Eastern and Western Scotch Shorthorn pedigrees in exceptionally high quality individuals. Recent herd sires—Killearn Conquest 35th and Killearn Norseman 46th. Catalogues on request from Box 607, Regina, Sask., or the Auctioneer, J. R. Blacklock, Box 1205, Saskatoon. 3149-50-51

Don't Neglect Slipping
FALSE TEETH
Do false teeth drop, slip or wobble when you talk, eat, laugh or sneeze? Don't be annoyed and embarrassed by such handicaps. FASTEETH, an alkaline (non-acid) powder to sprinkle on your plates, keeps false teeth more firmly set. Gives confident feeling of security and added comfort. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

ITCH STOPPED IN A JIFFY or money back
Very first use of soothing, cooling liquid D.D.D. Prescription positively relieves raw red itch—caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing—other itch troubles. Greaseless, stainless. 39¢ trial bottle must satisfy or money back. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE 1905 1955
EXCURSION to CHURCHILL
JULY 27 to AUGUST 1
Departing from Regina and Saskatoon
All expense paid trip
$91.50 per person
. . . for 2 in a lower berth, other rates on request.
Apply to:
C.N.R. Agent, Travel Bureau
or
Secretary, Hudson Bay Route Assoc., Saskatoon
or
W. J. Hansen, Trade Services, Legislative Buildings, Regina
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT
PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS Minister
B. N. ARNASON Deputy Minister



DAVY CROCKETT RUNS WILD—Bill Staples, six, better known to his cronies as Davy Crockett, glues his nose against the window of a New York City department store the better to ogle coonskin hats, six-guns, stage coaches and—shades of the Alamo—brief cases. Anything that remotely smacks of the frontier—and much that doesn't—is riding the tail of Davy Crockett's legendary coonskin cap during his reign over the imagination of the nation's small fry.

Holding first complete test town planning

The first complete trial in North America of small town planning is taking place in Alberta.

A total of 25 towns, ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 population, are receiving complete planning assistance from either the five district planning commissions or the Town and Rural Planning Branch of the department of Municipal Affairs, while a large number of other small municipalities are being provided with varying degrees of planning assistance.

Town planning has been received with interest by smaller Alberta towns since the cost of professional planning services is slight. The Alberta Government began providing technical planning help to small towns in 1950, and this assistance, together with services provided by district planning commissions, has enabled small towns to plan effectively for future growth.

The Town and Rural Planning Branch uses a direct approach in its town planning services. It works with the town council and other municipal bodies involved in the planning. Planning studies for small towns are made and completed as soon as possible with any parts of the suggested town plan that should at once be put into effect, presented directly to the council for implementation.

Planning studies are made for only one or two towns at a time and these reports are completed before any studies are started on the next town, although some towns must wait two or three years to receive planning aid.

ALLERGIC TO WHAT?

People who are sensitive to some particular substance may spend a long time suffering inconvenience or actual pain until they are able to identify the offending agent. Since the substance may be inhaled, eaten or absorbed through contact, and may affect the respiratory or digestive systems or the skin, it is advisable to have medical attention as soon as possible, in order to find out what is causing the allergy and to have proper treatment.

Fashions

Button-on magic!



4809
10-20
by Anne Adams

CHANGE from sundress to city dress quick as a wink with that clever collarette! See how it buttons right to the dress—points up the curvy shape of the neckline. You'll get so much more wear out of a smart combination like this—and it's so easy to make!

Pattern 4809: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 dress 4⅛ yards 35-inch; collar 1⅛ yards.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Department P.P.L., Anne Adams Pattern Dept., 60 Front Street W., Toronto

Do You Know That . . .

Hebrew is the only one of the ancient Semitic languages that has survived as a spoken language. 3150



Funny and Otherwise

It isn't hard to meet expenses these days. As a matter of fact, you run into them every time you turn around.

* * * *

The elevator girl had a word for everybody.

"I'll bet you see some strange sights," she said to the window washer.

"Yes, indeed," replied the man with the bucket, belt and sponges. "Why, there's an office on the fourth floor where everybody's always working."

* * * *

She waited at the corner, joyously—then pensively—then expectantly — then casually—then anxiously—and an hour passed.

"Man," she said, "is a brute, faithless and untrue, incapable of keeping a promise."

Two hundred yards down the street he said the same things about women. She was at the wrong corner.

* * * *

Teacher (to tardy boy): "Why are you so late?"

Boy: "Well, I always obey the laws."

Teacher: "Well just what do you mean?"

Boy: "There's a sign down the road that says, 'School ahead, go slow'."

* * * *

Litle Betty was crying bitterly. Her mother asked her what was the matter.

"My new shoes hurt me."

"No wonder. You have them on the wrong feet," replied mother.

Betty kept on bawling.

"I haven't any other feet," she said.

There are at least two eclipses of the sun every year. These occur when the shadow of the moon falls on the earth. The phenomenon may occur five times in a single year.

How to Reduce Swollen
Painful Piles
Here is a nice, clean, easy way to get real relief from the nagging distress of swollen, painful piles without the inconvenience of ointments, pile pipes or suppositories.
The secret is in taking just one small Hem-Roid Tablet, with water, two or three times a day. Works through effective INTERNAL action. Quickly eases constipation, relieves itching, soreness and pain. Helps shrink piles and permits them to heal.
Why suffer needlessly when Hem-Roid offers you so much. Get a package today. See for yourself how nice Hem-Roid is to use, how effective it is and how much more comfort it will quickly bring you.
All drug stores. Low cost. Money refunded if you are not 100% pleased.

Look out for 'loopers' on cabbage leaves

Look out for "loopers," a cabbage pest which gets its name from its habit of doubling or "looping" as it crawls.

The "looper" is the worm of the gray moth which is so common in vegetable gardens. It not only eats cabbage leaves, but peas, beets, celery, lettuce, tomatoes and even the foliage of potatoes.

A three or five percent DDT dust is effective against "loopers" while the cabbage plants are in the early stages of growth. After the cabbage heads begin to form it is best to use rotenone dust instead of DDT. The later is poisonous and the rotenone is not. In the small home garden it may prove easier to dust with rotenone both early and late.

The "loopers' 'work on the top end of the plants, but another enemy often is busy underground at the bottom end of the plants. These are root maggots and they are among the worst enemies of cabbages.

Early cabbage suffers most from root maggots but the pests can be controlled nowadays by the use of a six percent chlordane dust. When planting cabbage seedlings, work the chlordane dust into the top two or three inches of soil. The dust remains effective all seasons.

Still another enemy of cabbages, when the plants are small, is the cutworm, which works at night just under the soil surface. This pest severs the stalks at soil level, but can be controlled dy dusting chlordane liberally on the ground around the young plants. The dust remains effective against the cutworms for at least 10 days.

THE WHOLE TRUTH

The labels on food and drugs sold in Canada must bear a true description of the contents, as well as the name and address of the manufacturer. This is done to protect the purchaser from adultered, impure or unclean food or drugs. If any purchase of food or drugs is found to be untruthfully labelled or the contents impaired, the local food and drug inspector should be notified so that the offending article may be withdrawn from sale and action taken to prevent any recurrence of the offence.

ANCIENT BELIEF

An old Iranian folk tale has it, that the world is perched between the horns of a cow, and when the cow becomes tired and shakes her head, that's earthquakes.

Plain facts from young writers give frank reports on history

REGINA. — The children of Summerberry have put it down for all to see: The town has a "notable group of ladies," the television reception is just so-so, a lot of the local cows have Bang's disease, and in 1946 Pete Hewitt's garage burned down, writes Don Hanright for Canadian Press.

The 26-odd school students at Summerberry, a typical Saskatchewan farm town 75 miles east of Regina, included these and other snippets in a scrapbook-style history of their community.

Written by a dozen different hands in cautious, easily-legible longhand, the Summerberry history is typical of hundreds which have or will be done this year as the school population's special contribution to the province's golden jubilee celebrations.

Wide participation

More than 4,000 schools in the province were expected to participate in the program. Although most histories will be written in longhand, several already have come off commercial presses and others have been typed and mimeographed.

From the thousands of pages of copy produced, school superintendents will cull those most valuable to the general history of the province and these will be put on microfilm by the provincial archivist, Dr. F. E. Thomas, and his staff.

Most of the histories open in the same way—"Our town is situated in the heart of the greatest wheat belt in Canada" and "it is here that our story begins." Then they plunge into a chronological heap of facts and figures on churches, auto dealers, pool halls, and a cow decapitated by the morning train back in 1913.

The high school students at Shaunavon, in the southwest corner of Saskatchewan, include a paragraph each on golf and skating then delve into the local sporting rage—badger fighting.

"Terrifying sport"

They explain that this "terrifying sport" is known far and wide and still is carried on, despite objections of humane societies and charges of cruelty. It begins with a local pooch standing before a barrel awaiting the exit of a scrappy badger.

"The badger invariably outwits the dog," the students say, but the outcome is never certain and "we have never heard of any backers becoming rich overnight."

The youngsters at Macklin, near the Alberta border due west of Saskatoon, boasted of their junior hockey players, including Clarence Campbell, now president of the National Hockey League.

Kerrobert, about 60 miles southeast of Macklin, notes that one of the local belles still totes around the buckshot she suffered in a Hallowe'en escapade back in 1938 but, except for this and a few suicides, "the town was moderately free of lawlessness other than the common assaults as in any common family."

Early vandals

The pioneers at Main Centre now a predominately Mennonite village 120 miles west of Regina, told their fledgling interviewers that the first-comers were troubled by descendants of the coureur-de-bois who "disagreed with settlers and shot cows instead of deer."

The students take special pains to point out that Main Centre's homebrew whisky in those days was used strictly as a cure-all, never as an intoxicant.

This lighter vein runs through all the histories, but the students generally went to great lengths in presenting the factual, concise story of their communities' development.

Commented one teacher: "Once every 50 years is often enough for this sort of thing."

Other golden jubilee events in the schools included province-wide CBC broadcasts on Saskatchewan's history, and a special half-hour musical program during which more than 150,000 school children sang together over a complex radio network.

Annual weed damage said $255 million

Weeds cause an estimated annual loss to western Canadian farmers of $255 million, according to H. E. Wood, Weeds Commissioner with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

In a paper read before the Agricultural Pesticide Technical Society at Edmonton, Mr. Wood said that this figure means an average cost per farm of $1,028 a year. The figure for Canada as a whole, meanwhile, is approximately one-third of a billion dollars yearly.

These tremendous losses, said Mr. Wood, include additional tillage costs, competition of weeds to the growing crop and lower carrying capacity of pastures. Dockage (in 1953) amounted to 300 trainloads of 55 cars each. Chemical treatment, although an investment, is also an additional cost.

The weed problem is most serious on the prairies, where grain growing is highly mechanized. In regions where agriculture is more diversified, weeds seldom reach the proportion they do on the prairies.

In spite of the seriousness of the situation, "let us be encouraged by the fact that, with the tremendous advances in cultural, chemical and other weed control methods, weeds, in the main, are controllable," Mr. Wood concluded.

FAMOUS PARK

Elk island national park near Edmonton keeps buffalo, moose, elk and deer.

Patterns

Smart TV square



7363
by Alice Brooks

Beautify your TV set with this smart new cover—easy to crochet in any size! Favorite pineapples and mesh form the pretty pattern!

Pattern 7363: Crochet TV square 24-inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller in No. 50; larger in bedspread cotton. Easy, lovely!

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Department P.P.L., Household Arts Department, 60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

ORDER our 1955 Alice Brooks Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs — knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

Sharpening lawn mowers

Lawn mowers in general use are the ordinary reel type and the rotary scythe type. The efficiency of both depends a great deal on the condition of the cutting knives, says N. J. Kemp, Saanichton Experimental Station, B.C., Canada department of Agriculture.

The reel-type mower employs a shearing action between the blades and the fixed knife-like bar. Both the blades and the knife-bar should be sharp and properly adjusted to effect an easy shearing action. Moreover, the blades on the reel should be ground uniformly so that the entire length of each blade makes light contact with the knife-bar. This is done best with the special sharpening machines as used by lawn mower servicemen. Machine-sharpened blades are usually hollow-ground, and hollow-ground knife edges are generally more efficient and give longer service.

When sharpening is done by hand, the usual procedure is as follows: (1) for hand-pushed machines, remove and change to opposite sides, the drive wheels, pinion gears and the pawls so that the knife reel will run in the opposite direction by rotating one of the drive wheels. If the lawn mower is power-driven, simply set the machine up on blocks and operate it with the engine as usual but at slow speed. (2) Adjust the knife-bar so that it just touches all the reel blades throughout their length. (3) Apply an abrasive to the reel and knife-bar which may be a valve-grinding compound, a fine grade of carborundum, emery powder mixed with sufficient lubricating oil to make a thin paste or a dry mixture of fine emery dust and soap powder. The latter has the following advantages: it can be poured on the knife-bar as the reel revolves; it does not stick to the reel blades and hence remains in contact with the knife edges longer. (4) Adjust the knife-bar from time to time, as the grinding job proceeds so that all the reel blades touch it lightly throughout their length. (5) Clean off all the abrasive with kerosene or solvent after sharpening. (6) Finally, test the cutting edges with a piece of good quality paper and adjust the knife-bar again if necessary.

The rotary scythe type depends on speed and very sharp cutting edges for satisfactory mowing. When the knives are dull the tops of grass leaves and stems are bruised, torn, or just bent over rather than cut cleanly and soon turn white and detract from the general appearance of the lawn. To sharpen, remove the blades and grind the cutting edges to the original angle until sharp.

THE TILLERS —By Les Carroll





Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

The Times Job Department

P. O. Box 280

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta

CHARLES B. HAMILTON
A complete Insurance Service to the Community
FIRE, AUTO, TRUCK, and HAIL INSURANCE
Commissioner for Oaths
Old Telephone Bldg., Delia. Phone 325



Rush your order to "The Times" for an Advt. in these Classified columns when you have anything

For Sale, Lost, Rent, Wanted or Found

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister
Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School .... 10.00 a.m
Service of Worship .... 7.30 p.m
Craigmyle .... 11:30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Hand Hills .... 2.00 p.m
Michichi .... 2.15 p.m
Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.
Rev. T. D. SEELEY, Pastor
Sunday School .... 10:30 a.m.
Church Service .... 11:30 a.m,
Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, August 2, 1955

Oats—	
1 c.w.	.53⅝
2 c.w.	.52⅝
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49⅝
3 c.w.	.49⅝
Ex. 1 feed	.49⅝
1 feed	.47⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Egorty	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21⅛
No. 2 Northern	1.18⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.15⅛
No. 4 Northern	1.07⅛
No. 5 Wheat	.93⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.87⅛
Feed Wheat	.81⅛

U.S. Wheat Crop

On June 1 the prospective 1955 wheat crop in the United States was officially estimated at 845 million bushels. This would be the smallest since 1943. Winter wheat production is estimated at 639 million bushels and spring wheat at 206 million. Last year production totalled 970 million bushels.

Harvest of the winter wheat crop is more than half completed in Texas and well underway in both Kansas and Oklahoma.

Card of Thanks

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to my neighbors and friends for the lovely gift, flowers, cards, and letters sent to me while I was a patient in the University Hospital in Edmonton. They were very much appreciated.

(Mrs.) Gertrude Hands,
Delia, Alta.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1955

THE LABOR FRONT

More trouble on the labor front is in prospect in Canada for the rest of 1955. Canadian labor leaders, with an eye on the lush increases won by the United Auto Workers and the United Steel Workers in the US, are out to get a correspondingly substantial increase for union members in this country, despite fact that Canadian economy is totally different from that of US.

Canadian steel industry and automobile industry are already deep in negotiations. Union leaders in electrical manufacturing, aircraft, mining, farm machinery and other industries, are also out for 'more.' Demand for so-called 'guaranteed annual wage', better described as company-financed supplementary unemployment insurance, looms large in objectives of a number of unions in such important industries as automobile manufacturing and farm machinery.

Management in Canadian industry is wise to resist such demands. Recognizing Canada's dependence upon export markets and other factors which make business prospects for the coming year far less certain than in the US, public has right to expect that union leaders in this country will trim their demands. Unfortunately, there is little prospect at present time that union leaders intend to do so. Chances are, therefore, that country will witness rash of costly and futile strikes before year's end.

P.F.A.A. Amendment

A bill has been introduced in the house of commons which would amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and make provision for benefits to be paid out to farmers who suffered crop losses through flooding. A minimum of $1,875,000 will be made available to Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers who sustained flood losses this year. As acreage covered by flood means a total loss to the farmer concerned it has been decided to apply the total payments of $2.50 an acre for half of the flooded area to each farmer. The maximum payable to any farmer is $500.

Local and District

Mrs. Lois Sawchuk, and daughters Betty Ann and Janet, of Edmonton, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Long.

* * *

Who wants a stack of well dried upland hay? Free, gratis, and for nothing. First come first served. Call at Times office with large truck.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gay Eberle and daughter, Wendy Lou, of Calgary, were motor visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eberle, the beginning of the week.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. E. L. Long, and Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Long and family, motored to Mirror on Tuesday July 26, to attend the wedding of Miss Millie Bradley and Walter Block.

* * *

Mrs. D J. Watters, who has been a patient in the Drumheller Hospital during the past month, is rapidly recovering, and expected to be home soon, everyone will be pleased to know.

* * *

Mrs. Jack Macmillan (nee Patsy Burk) and son, of Port Credit, Ont.; and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright (nee Grace O'Mang) accompanied by the latter's mother, of Drumheller, were visitors in Delia last Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

L. E Larder this week showed us a sample of his new rust resistant Reg. Selkirk wheat, grown on 17 acres of a quarter section of the old John McKay farm. It looks to be in excellent condition, well filled, well advanced, with very promising heads and large kernels. Mr. Larder also has got 55 acres of Reg. Chinook wheat, coming along very nicely.

* * *

The weather remained unsettled over the week end, with further heavy showers and hail. In the Sentinel Hill district it is reported Bert DeMott, Marshall Hewson, Bill Newman, and some others were hailed more or less 100 per cent. The weather now remains threatening and cool, with occasional bright sunshine. The temperature is 60 above at this writing.

The Milky Way completely encircles the world.

Hadrian (122 A.D.) built the Roman Wall in England.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Wheat or Rice?

A Matter of Changing Tastes and Supply

A report from the Food and Agriculture Organization not long ago, which suggested that rice was moving into a condition of surplus, is perhaps significant. It could mean, temporarily at least, that the larger sales of wheat and flour which have been worked by the U.S.A., Canada and other nations since the acute shortage of rice developed in the Far East immediately after the end of the War, may diminish. On the other hand, it is recognized that wheat is a far better and cheaper food than rice and according to specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, Japan alone, where the Japanese Government is actively promoting the increased consumption of wheat products, is likely to have to import around 90 million bushels of wheat for some years to come, notwithstanding the efforts that are being made there to increase agricultural production.

Because of its high yields, rice has been extensively grown for many centuries in all thickly populated areas of the world, except Europe. Little realized perhaps, is the fact that, although cultivation of wheat increases in area year by year, the cultivation and consumption of rice actually surpasses the production and use of wheat by a considerable margin. Because growers normally eat most of the surplus themselves, however, in all countries where rice is raised except Burma, Indo-China, Siam and sometimes Korea and Formosa, the volume of rice available for export is relatively small. For this reason, it does not play nearly as important a part in world trade as does wheat.

Restaurants and Sanitation

Restaurants that show evidence of lack of proper sanitation and neglect of general cleanliness should be reported to the local health department. Disease germs may be passed from person to person if tableware and silver is not properly sterilized.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 13

Compiled from the records of Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 26th, 1955.

The total overall moisture condition of the three Prairie Provinces now stands at 132% of normal, compared with 134% last week and 107% at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three Provinces were as follows:—Alberta 117% of normal; Saskatchewan 138% of normal, and Manitoba 123% of normal.

Growing season rains from April 1st to July 26th now stands at 91% of normal in the case of Alberta; 114% of normal in the case of Saskatchewan, and 108% of normal in the case of Manitoba, giving a weighted average for the three Prairie Provinces of 108% of normal.

In Alberta, all Crop Districts, except 1, 2, 3, 12, 15 and 16 have had less than average growing season rains. In Saskatchewan, all Crop Districts, except 9 have had better than normal seasonal rains, and in Manitoba, all Crop Districts, except 1, 3, 5, 7, and 14 have experienced better than normal rains from April 1st to July 26th.

Temperatures continued to average 1 to 10 degrees above normal over western Canada during the past week, and precipitation was less than usual for this time of year. The main exception was the Peace River territory where good rains were experienced. In contrast to this date last year when rain was needed in several areas to prevent deterioration and when rust was prevalent over fairly wide areas in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the 1955 crop is generally 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than last year with no serious lack of moisture reported and far less likelihood of damage from rust.

C.N.R. Orders More Diesels

The Canadian National Railways announced last Friday the placing of orders for diesel motive power, to meet the 1955 portion of its five year dieselization programme, which began in 1951.

The orders, amounting to approximately $25 millions, call for a total of 173 units to be delivered to the railway by the end of this year.

The new diesels will be used in both passenger and freight services, and are part of the C.N.R. plans to step up efficiency and strengthen its competitive position. Since 1951 the railway has purchased nearly 700 diesels for use in through freight services, yard operations and on passenger runs, in keeping with its policy of changing over to diesel power where traffic density and immediate savings justify the capital expenditures involved.

NOTICE

Change of corporate name

Effective August 1st, 1955
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of Canada Ltd.
changed its name to

MOBIL OIL OF CANADA, LTD.

Mobiloil and other automotive products as well as Gargoyle Industrial Lubricants and other manufactured products will continue to be marketed in Canada by Imperial Oil Limited.

This is a change in name only and does not affect the company's leases, contracts or other obligations.

MOBIL OIL OF CANADA, LTD.

formerly

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of Canada, Limited
Mobil Oil Building
Calgary, Alberta

CONSTRUCTION OF SILOS

Recent wet weather has again turned the farmers' attention to silage and the possibility of using a silo to store feed that they had intended for hay.

Mr. Charles Cheshire, Alberta's Agricultural Engineer, advises that horizontal silos are generally recommended for Alberta conditions. The trench type is generally the cheapest to construct; the bunker type allows the farmer who operates on flat land to use a horizontal silo and still obtain drainage. The silo should never be made too wide. For the average farm, a bottom width of from 12 to 18 feet is generally adequate, and if the silo is 8 feet deep the top width should be approximately 3 feet greater than that on the bottom. A deep silo is to be preferred to a shallow one in order to reduce the amount of spoilage—spoilage is generally closely related to the amount of surface exposed to the air.

Good drainage at the base of a silo is essential; gravel is very suitable for this purpose. It should be placed to a depth of not less than 6 inches and thoroughly packed by means of a rubber tired tractor before any silage is placed on it. The floor should slope toward the open end or mouth of the silo at least one foot for each 50 feet of length, advises Mr. Cheshire. If self-feeding is to be practiced this slope should be increased to one foot of fall to 25 feet of length. A crown of about 2 inches should be provided in the gravel floor so that the center of the silo, where traction is required, will remain dry.

Many trench silos do not require lining unless self feeding is to be practiced. However, in light soil some type of lining is suggested. In the above-ground type of silo it is generally necessary to provide lining, however, this should be reinforced with a back-fill of earth, which provides both strength and insulation to help overcome the hazards of frost during the winter.

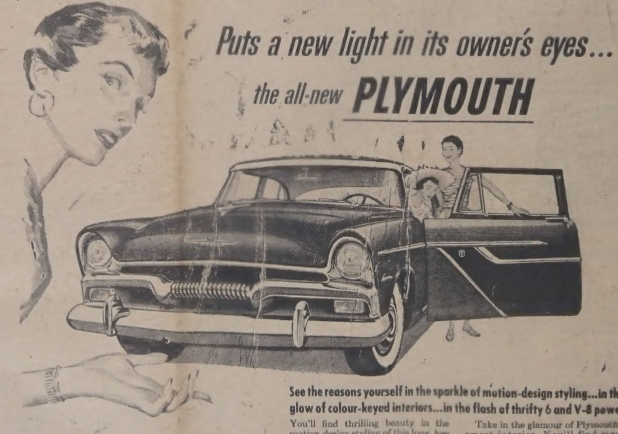
The silo walls must be airtight in order to reduce spoilage to a minimum. Material such as slabs of planks may be used for the lining and in this case the earth used for the back-fill must be very thoroughly packed against the wall. Plywood may be used and provides smooth, airtight walls, while concrete is also suitable it has the disadvantage that size and shape of the silo cannot be modified once the walls have been constructed. Too, the cost of concrete is high. If wood is to be used for the silo lining it should be treated with a preservative and for this purpose penta is recommended. The wood should be soaked in a 5 per cent penta solution until each cubic foot of wood being treated has absorbed approximately two thirds of a gallon of the solution, according to Mr. Cheshire.

Life's Expectancy

For the average person who has survived infancy life expectancy is almost 71 years and nearly 75 years for those who have attained age 50, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. report. Since the turn of the century 11 years have been added to the future lifetime at age 5, 9 years for those at age 20, and five years for those who have reached the age of 40.

The average man who has reached the age of 65 can now look forward to 13 additional years of life and the average woman of that age to another 15½ years.

Advertise in "The Delia Times"



Puts a new light in its owner's eyes...

the all-new **PLYMOUTH**

See the reasons yourself in the sparkle of motion-design styling...in the glow of colour-keyed interiors...in the flash of thrifty 6 and V-8 power

You'll find thrilling beauty in the motion-design styling of this long, low Plymouth. In the trim, taut lines that stress its Forward Look.

Or turn the key and let Plymouth's engine whisper soft and low. Then step on the throttle. Surely, this lively power is for you.

Take in the glamour of Plymouth's smart interior. You'll find more "living" room than in any car in its field.

To try the car that puts a gleam in the eye—simply phone your Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer. He'll bring a new Plymouth right to your door!

BRIGHTEST VALUE IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD

PLYMOUTH ... NOW BEING SELECTED BY MORE CAR BUYERS THAN EVER BEFORE IN PLYMOUTH'S HISTORY"

CENTRAL GARAGE, Phone 330, Delia.